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Australia
1866-1884

ANDERSON & CO.'S

SEED AND PLANT

CATALOGUE

216 & 218 PITT STREET

SYDNEY.

Gibbs, Shallard, & Co., Litho., 70 Pitt St., Sydney.

1881

OUR CATALOGUE

THE Cultural Directions, which have for so many years formed a leading feature of our Catalogue, have been withdrawn, and are now presented, in a much improved form, in a work which has just been published by us under the title of "The N. S. W. Gardener."

We determined to separate the Horticultural matter from our Catalogue, so that we might publish annually a full descriptive list of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Flowering Bulbs, Fruit Trees and Shrubs; and also, under separate cover, supply our Customers with a reliable manual containing fullest instructions to guide the amateur to the successful practice of Horticulture.

"The N. S. W. Gardener" is the most complete work of the kind published in Australia, and our present Catalogue contains a full list of all the leading varieties of Seeds and Plants, together with all the latest Novelties from England and the Continent of Europe.

Our New Seeds have arrived in fine condition, and having exercised great care in their selection, we believe that for purity of stock, or excellence of growth, they cannot be surpassed. We have large quantities of seeds grown in this and the neighbouring Colonies, and we annually import from all the great seed-growing countries of England, France, Germany, and America, and are thus enabled to obtain the **very best** quality of the various seeds required to make up the large stock offered in the following Catalogue, and to offer the most reliable seeds at moderate prices.

ANDERSON & CO.

—1881—

THE N.S.W. GARDENER.

FLOWERS and VEGETABLES.

THIS work has been carefully prepared specially to meet the requirements of Amateurs and others who have but little practical knowledge of the modes and processes of cultivation. The earlier pages have been devoted to a description of the various districts and climates of New South Wales, as bearing on the practice of Horticulture, the nature and properties of Soils, the principles of Cultivation, and Garden-formation. Following are articles on the Structure of Plants, Shelter, Hedges, the Shrubbery, Rockery, Fernery, Bush-house, and Plant-houses.

The principal horticultural operations are afterwards described, including Transplanting, Manuring, Mulching, Watering, Seed-sowing, the various methods of propagation and the destruction of garden pests.

The details of culture of the principal families of flowering plants are explained at length, and in such a way as to make the subject intelligible to the beginner; lists of all the most desirable species are also given. The concluding portion of the work is devoted to the Kitchen Garden, and is written in as complete a manner as the other portions. A Calendar of Operations in both Flower and Kitchen Garden is also included in the work.

Price, 2s. 6d. Per Post, 2s, 9d.

OUR SYSTEM OF BUSINESS.

Our Seeds are of the Best Quality Procurable.—We spare neither trouble nor expense to procure seeds of the very best quality ; our imported stocks are from the most reliable sources in England and the Continent, and *are the best that money can buy.* When received here, the germinating quality is carefully tested, and any parcel that does not come up to our standard of growth is immediately rejected, and not sent out. Some of our correspondents ask us to send the *best seeds ;* this is unnecessary, *as we keep no other.*

No Responsibility However—We Guarantee Nothing.—As explained, we are not Growers, but Importers and Contractors ; and though we have every confidence in the genuineness of our seeds, still we cannot hold ourselves responsible for error. If our friends would fully consider what our liability would amount to were we to guarantee, they would readily see that no amount of profit would repay us for incurring such a responsibility.

We are not Liable for Loss after Despatch of Goods.—We make no charge for the delivery of goods in the City, at the Wharves, or Railway Stations, or Carriers' Offices, but do not hold ourselves responsible after we have procured a receipt for the goods as delivered in good order.

Send Name and Address with Order.—Every Order should have name and address of sender, and instructions how to forward, plainly written thereon. Doubtless, many of our Customers will smile at this remark, but it is quite necessary, as we frequently receive orders without either the one or the other.

Send Cash with all Small Orders.—We particularly desire that our Customers (unless those having current accounts) should remit with small orders, as thereby we will be saved much time and trouble in book-keeping. We will at all times make up goods to amount remitted, or return stamps for any balance, if desired.

Send Small Sums in Stamps or Post-office Orders, not in Coin.

Terms.—We allow a discount of 2½ per cent. (6d. in the £) off Catalogue rates for cash payments made within one month from date of invoice, with the exception of prices quoted for Oats, Barley, Wheat, and other Grain. Our CREDIT TERMS are *three months.* Accounts are rendered 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, when we expect a cheque, or post-office order, to be sent for full amount. New or unknown correspondents are requested to remit with their orders, or to send us a satisfactory, Sydney, reference. Attention to the above is particularly desired to prevent delay.

Remittances—Can be made by crossed Cheques, Drafts, Post-office Orders, or Stamps. Collection on each country cheque is one shilling.

STOREKEEPERS' CASE OF SEEDS.

In every country town there is an opening for the sale of Seeds, and one of our Assorted Cases will give an ample supply for a beginning.

We supply, at a cheap rate, paper bags all sizes; also seed pockets from ¼ oz. to 6 ozs., securely gummed and ready for use, so that the smallest amount of trouble is incurred in the sale of Seeds.

With every case we supply show cards for window display, catalogues, and a copy of our New Gardener's Hand-book, with plain cultural directions, thus affording every facility for the introduction of the business in new districts.

STOREKEEPERS' CASE OF SEEDS,

(Price, £10 packed).

2 bushel Peas, round and wrinkled	1 lb. Cauliflower, the best sorts	½lb. Vegetable Marrow
,, Broad Windsor Beans	1 ,, Mustard, white	½,, Rock Melon
½ ,, French Beans, 2 sorts	1 ,, Cress, extra curled	½,, Large Red Tomato
4 lb. Cabbage, early and late sorts	½,, Cucumber, long green	½,, Squash
6 ,, Turnip, white, yellow, Swede	½,, Water Melon, varieties	1 ,, Pumpkin, large button
4 ,, Radish, 2 sorts, long and turnip	1 ,, Parsley, extra curled	500 Seed Pockets
1 ,, Lettuce, cabbage	1 ,, Celery	Hand-book, Catalogue, and Show Cards.
3 ,, Onion, best keeping, 2 sorts	2 ,, Parsnips, hollow crowned	
3 ,, Carrot, long & short horn, 2 srts	½,, Leek, London flag	

Packed in Strong Case.

Half the above, including all the variety, for £5.

GARDEN SEEDS

BY COACH, RAIL, OR STEAMER.

THE undermentioned cases of Vegetable Seeds is a suitable assortment for the requirements of a fair-sized garden, and is selected with a view to the production of vegetables in season, all the year round.

OUR "C." 20s. CASE GARDEN SEEDS.

CARRIAGE TO BE ADDED.

3 qrts. Peas (3 sorts, Early and Late), including Wrinkled	1 oz. Parsley (fine Triple Curled)
2 ,, Beans (French or Kidney and Broad Beans)	1 ,, Cress (Triple Curled)
2 ozs. Cabbage (2 sorts), good table variety	1 ,, Mustard (White)
1 ,, Lettuce (fine Curled Cabbage varieties)	½ ,, Beet (Deep Red, choice stock)
1 ,, Carrot, Scarlet Intermediate, or Scarlet Horn	½ ,, Leek (London Flag)
1 ,, Onion, Brown, Spanish, or Globe	2 pkts. Melons (Water and Rock)
2 ,, Radish, Long Scarlet and Mixed Turnip	1 ,, Celery (White)
1 ,, Parsnip, Hollow-Crowned or Guernsey	1 ,, Cucumber (Long Green, choice stock)
½ ,, Cauliflower (Early London or Large Asiatic)	1 ,, Pumpkin (best keeping)
3 ,, Turnip (White, Swede, and Yellow)	1 ,, Tomato (Mammoth Red or Large Smooth)

1 packet VEGETABLE MARROW.

OUR "D." 10s. CASE OF GARDEN SEEDS.

The following is for a small Garden, and will meet the requirements of many. The seeds are of the same superior quality as the above-named parcel.

3 pints Peas (3 sorts, Early and Late), including Wrinkled	½oz. Parsley (fine Tripled Curled)
2 ,, Beans (French or Kidney and Broad Beans)	½ ,, Cress (Triple Curled)
1 oz. Cabbage (2 sorts), good table variety	½ ,, Mustard (White)
½ ,, Lettuce (fine Curled Cabbage varieties)	½ ,, Beet (Deep Red, choice stock)
½ ,, Carrot, Scarlet Intermediate or Scarlet Horn	½ ,, Leek (London flag)
½ ,, Onion, Brown, Spanish, or Globe	2 pkts. Melons (Water and Rock)
½ ,, Radish, Long Scarlet and Mixed Turnip	1 ,, Celery (White)
½ ,, Parsnip, Hollow-Crowned or Guernsey	1 ,, Cucumber (Long Green, choice stock)
1 pkt. Cauliflower (Early London or Large Asiatic)	1 ,, Pumpkin (best keeping)
1½ oz. Turnip (White Swede and Yellow)	1 ,, Tomato (Mammoth Red or Large Smooth)

1 packet VEGETABLE MARROW.

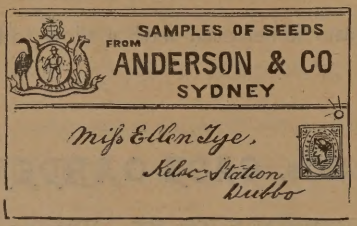
The above CANNOT be forwarded by Post, and Price does not include Carriage.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS BY POST.

THIS branch of our business is yearly increasing, showing that our customers fully appreciate the advantage of being able to procure Seeds by Post.

OUR POST PACKETS OF SEEDS.

"A" Packet.
PRICE, 20s.,
DELIVERED FREE BY POST.



"B" Packet.
PRICE, 10s.,
DELIVERED FREE BY POST.

"A." POST PACKET.

3 oz. Cabbage (early and late)	1 oz. Parsley	1 oz. Leek
1 ,, Lettuce (best curled)	1 ,, Cauliflower	1 pkt. Celery
1 ,, Carrot	3 ,, Turnip (sorts)	2 pkts. Melon (sorts)
1 ,, Onion	1 ,, Cress	1 pkt. Cucumber
1 ,, Radish	1 ,, Mustard	1 ,, Pumpkin
1 ,, Parsnip	,, Beet	1 ,, Tomato
	1 pkt. Vegetable Marrow	

"B." POST PACKET.

1½ oz. Cabbage (early and late)	½ oz. Parsley	½ oz. Leek
½ ,, Lettuce (best curled)	½ ,, Cauliflower	1 pkt. Celery
½ ,, Carrot	1½ ,, Turnip (sorts)	2 pkts. Melon (sorts
½ ,, Onion	½ ,, Cress	1 pkt. Cucumber
1 ,, Radish (sorts)	½ ,, Mustard	1 ,, Pumpkin
½ ,, Parsnip	½ ,, Beet	1 ,, Tomato
	1 pkt. Vegetable Marrow	

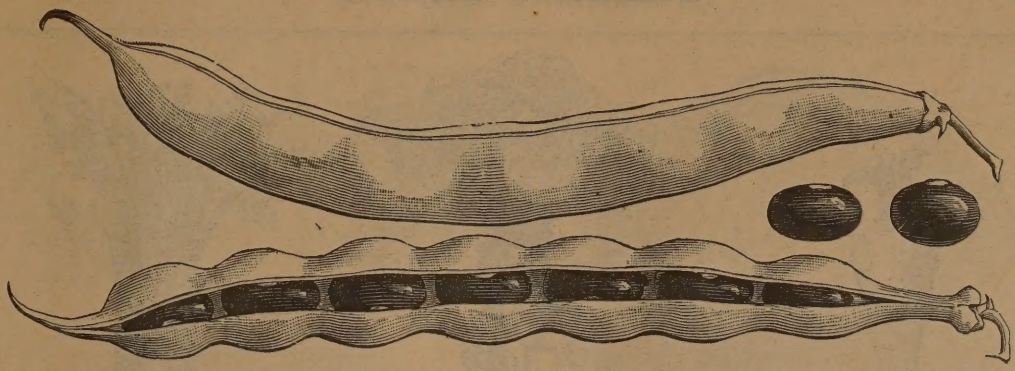
We can send Seeds to any part of New South Wales at following rates :—

A PACKET { Not exceeding 4 ounces ... 2d. ; ,, ,, 6 ,, ... 3d. ; ,, ,, 8 ,, ... 4d. ; ,, ,, 12 ,, ... 6d. ; ,, ,, 16 ,, ... 8d. } Regulation Post Bags, 2d. each.

No packet must exceed 16 ozs. (bag included), but may contain any number of varieties.

Parcels for the neighbouring Colonies of Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia, *are chargeable with double rates.*

We particularly desire to inform our Customers that the above rates are for *seeds only.*



DWARF FRENCH BEANS.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Artichoke.

6d. per packet.

Green Globe
Purple Globe

Asparagus.

1s. per oz.

Purple Dutch
Large Common
Erfurt Giant
Connover's Colossal. 1s. 6d. *per oz.*

Beet.

1s. per oz.

Nutting's Selected Dwarf Red
Henderson's Short Top
Blood Red
Silver, or Spinach Beet

Borecole.

1s. per oz.

Dwarf Green, *curled*

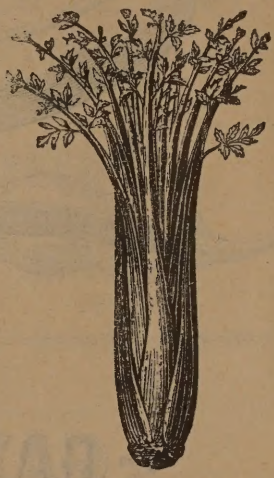
Beans (French or Kidney).

1s. 6d. per quart.

Pale Dun or Cream Coloured
Dark Dun or Liver Coloured
Canadian Wonder, 2s. *per quart*
Robin's Egg
Negro Long Pod
Governor Denison, *speckled*

BLOOD RED BEET.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.



WHITE SOLID CELERY.

Runners.

1s. 6d. per quart.

White Dutch, *large and fine*
Scarlet Runner, *much esteemed as a green vegetable, fine fleshy pods, 2s. per quart.*
Snake, or Yard Long Beans, *6d. per oz.*

[This is a most curious variety, it is a runner, bears long narrow pods of about two feet long, in bunches, produces immense crops, and is of very delicate flavour. The pods are stringless, and are easily prepared for table.]

Beans (Broad).

1s. 3d. per quart.

Broad Windsor (Taylor's)
Long Pod Mammoth (new)
Early Long Pod
Johnson's Wonderful

Brocoli.

1s. 6d. per oz.

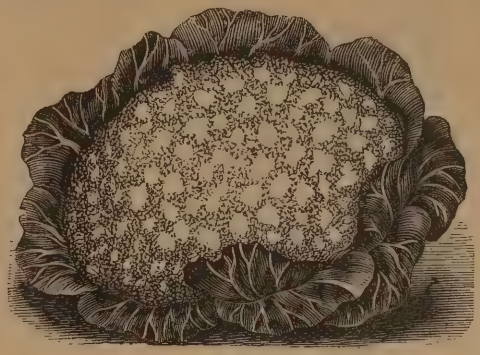
Adam's Early White
Chappel's Cream
Elleston's Mammoth
Wilcove's Late White
Knight's Protecting
Large Sulphur
Purple Cape

Brussels Sprouts.

1s. per oz.

Roseberry
Common

ST. JOHN'S DAY CABBAGE.



EARLY LONDON CAULIFLOWER.

Cabbage.

9d. per oz.

St. John's Day, *best summer variety*
East Ham, *a great favourite*
West Ham, *large and regular*
London Market, *white heart variety*
Enfield Market, *first-class variety*
Winningstadt, *large and very weighty*
Early Dwarf York, *small and good*
Large York, *medium size; fine*
Sugar Loaf, *fine flavour*
Drumhead, *common, very large*
Flat Dutch, *large and late*
Red Pickling, *choice strain*
Wheeler's Cocoa Nut, 1*s. per oz.*
Large Schweinfurt Cabbage, 1*s per oz.*
Daniel's Defiance, 1*s. per packet*

Cabbage (Savoy).

A hardy variety of Cabbage, most suitable for cold districts.

9d. per oz.

Drumhead, *large white heart*
Dwarf Green Curled, *extra fine*

Cape Gooseberry.

6d. per packet.

Carrot.

9d. per oz.

Early Short Horn, *short, good colour*
Early Scarlet Long Horn, *early, good colour*
Large Altringham, *long red*
Improved Intermediate, *fine form and colour*

Corn or Maize.

Sugar, or Sweet Corn, 6*d. per packet*
Pop Corn, 6*d. per packet*

KOHL RABI,
OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

GREEN GHERKIN CUCUMBER.

Cauliflower.

2s. per oz.

Early London, *white flower, early*
Large Asiatic, *large variety, fine*
Stadtholder, *very fine*
Walcheren, *reliable sort*
Veitch's Autumn Giant, 3*s.* 6*d. per oz.*

Cucumber.

6d. per packet, 2s. per oz.

Long Green Prickly, Choice Long Green, Crystal White — *highly recommended*
Long Green, Southgate
Green Gherkin, *for pickling*

Cress.

6d. per oz.

American, 1*s. per oz.*
Golden
Triple Curled
Water Cress, 2*s. per oz.*

Cress (Indian).

1s. per oz.

Tall
Dwarf

Celery.

1s. per oz.

Turner's Incomparable White
Cole's Crystal „
Cole's Red Solid
Laing's Mammoth Red

LARGE PURPLE EGG PLANT.

WHITE COS LETTUCE.

Egg Plant.

6d. per packet.

Improved New York Purple
Long White China
White, *large egg-shaped fruit*
New Scarlet

Endive.

6d. per packet.

Batavian
Green Curled

Kohl Rabi.

(TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE).

1s. per oz.

Large Green
Large Purple

Leek.

1s. per oz.

London Flag
Musselburgh

Lettuce.

1s. per oz.

Drumhead, or Malta Cabbage
Paris Green Cos
Neapolitan Cabbage Lettuce
Paris White Cos
Tom Thumb

ICE CREAM WATER MELON.

NUTMEG ROCK MELON.

LARGE CANTELOUPE ROCK MELON.

Melons (Rock or Musk).

6d. per packet.

Pine Apple, green flesh
Green Citron
Large Persian
Nutmeg
Jenny Lind
Large Yellow Cantaloupe
Skilman's Netted
New Green Climbing, 1*s. per packet*

Melon (Water).

6d. per packet, 1s. per oz.

Black Spanish, *useful variety*
Goodwin's improved, *like Sugar Melon*
Green Round, *fine quality*
Ice Cream, *one of the best*
Long Island, *fine variety*
Mountain Sprout, *white seeded*
Sugar, *red seeded variety*
Preserving or Pie

Mustard.

6d. per oz.

Finest White.

Onion.

9d. per oz.

Brown Spanish
White „
Brown Globe
James's Keeping
Silver-skin (true) pickling, 1*s. per oz.*
New Queen, Bellegarde } 1*s. per packet*

Okra, or Ochro.

6d. per packet.

Improved Dwarf
Long Green

SWEET SPANISH CAPSICUM.

M'LEAN'S LITTLE GEM PEA.

Parsley.

Triple Curled, 6*d. per oz.* — Champion Moss, 9*d. per oz.*

Parsnip.

9d. per oz.

Hollow Crowned — Large Guernsey

Peas.

1s. 3d. per quart.

Earliest varieties.	Daniel O'Rourke, 3 to 4 ft.	Beck's prizetaker, 4 ft.
	Sangster's No. 1, 3 ft.	
	Tom Thumb, 1 ft.	Bishop's Long Podded Dwarf, 2 ft.
Second early.	Prizetaker, 4 ft.	
	Queen of Dwarf, 2 ft.	Woodford's Green Marrow,
Later varieties.	Bedman's Blue Imperial, 3 ft.	Blue Prussian, 3 ft.
	Burbridge's Eclipse, 3 ft.	Blue Peter, 1½ ft., 1*s.* 6*d. per quart*
	Blue Scimitar, 3 ft.	
	Fillbasket, 3 ft., 1*s.* 6*d. per quart.*	

TRIPLE CURLED PARSLEY.

(Peas.) Wrinkled Marrows.

THIS section is superior to all others, both as regards productiveness and quality; all the varieties are of delicate sweet flavour, and are much esteemed.

M'Lean's Little Gem, 18 in.
Veitch's Perfection, 2½ to 3 ft.
Standard, 2*s.* *per quart*
Yorkshire Hero, 2½ to 3 ft.
M'Lean's Best of All, 3 ft.
G. F. Wilson, 1*s.* 6*d.* *per quart*
Dr. M'Lean, 1*s.* 6*d.* *per quart*

Pepper or Capsicum.

6d. per packet.

Bird's Eye (true)
Cherry
Large Bell
Long Yellow Cayenne
Long Red Cayenne
Small Chili
Sweet Mountain, large
,, Spanish

Pumpkin.

1s. per oz.

Crown *(choice stock)*
Ironbark
Large Button *(fine dry sort)*

Rhubarb.

2s per oz.

Giant
Mitchell's Albert
Myatt's Linnæus
Undulatum

WHITE TURNIP RADISH.

BOSTON MARROW SQUASH.

Rosella.

6d. per packet.

Radish.

Long Scarlet or Salmon
Red Turnip
White „
} *6d. per oz.*

Large Russian, 1*s. per packet*

Black Spanish
French Breakfast
Scarlet Olive-shaped
} *1s. per oz.*

Golden Olive-shaped, 1*s. per packet*

Salsify.

1s. per oz.

Sea Kale.

1s. per oz.

Squash.

6d. per packet.

Early White Custard
Early Golden Bush or Custard
Boston Marrow
Hubbard, *fine*
Marblehead
Crookneck

Spinach.

1s. per oz.

Round
New Zealand
Prickly

LARGE RED TOMATO.

WHITE GLOBE TURNIP.

Tomato.

6d. per packet.

Mammoth, Red
Large Red Smooth
Red Cherry
Yellow Cherry
Scarlet Pear-shaped
Arlington
Carter's Greengage
Yellow Plum
Red Currant
French Upright or Tree Tomato
Lester's Perfected, *very large*
Early Dwarf Red
Trophy
Trophy, Carter's Golden

Turnip.

6d. per oz.

White Stone, *a most esteemed variety*
Green Top Stone „ „
Early Six Weeks' Stone
Early Red American Stone, *best summer variety*
Golden Ball, *perfect shape*
Red Top Montmagny, 1*s. per oz.*
Laing's Garden Swede
Orange Jelly, *fine quality.*
Snowball, *good shape and size*
Red Top, *strap-leaved*
White Nepaul, *strap-leaved*
Chinese White

Vegetable Marrow.

6d. per packet.

Fine Early White
Bush Marrow, *long fruit short vine*
Custard-shaped, *fine flavour*
Moore's Vegetable Cream, 1*s. per packet*

SWEET MARJORAM.

LAVENDER.

HYSSOP.

SWEET BASIL.

HERBS.

HERB SEEDS require to be sown in Autumn or Spring; and for the most of them it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or, at all events, in some way where attention can be given to them in the way of watering, shading, &c.

6d. per packet.

Anise	Marjorum, Sweet
Caraway	Rosemary
Chervil	Sage
Coriander	Savory, Winter
Dill	Savory, Summer
Fennel	Thyme
Balm	Borage
Basil, Sweet	Dandelion
Basil, Bush	Marigold
Hyssop	Rue
Lavender	Purslane
Marjorum, Pot	Sorrell

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIRD SEEDS.

According to Market.

Canary | Hemp | Rape | Maw

Millet, White French.

EDIBLE BULBS.

Garlic, dry bulbs, 1*s. per lb.* Eschalots, dry bulbs, 1*s. per lb.*

Tree Onion

BEANS AND PEAS FOR COOKING.

Blue Peas, for boiling, 8*d. per quart;* 12*s. to* 14*s. per bushel.*

White Haricot Beans, for boiling, 9*d. per quart;* 17*s.* 6*d. per bushel.*

HEDGE SEEDS.

OSAGE ORANGE (*Maclura Aurantiaca*).

8*s. per lb.*

Broom, "Cape"	Kangaroo Thorn	Prickly Acacia
6*s. per lb.*	6*s. per lb.*	6*s. per lb.*

AFRICAN BOX THORN *(Lycium Horridum).*

Is very hardy and tenacious of life, produces great quantities of strong thorns, bears clipping well, and is probably the best hedge plant for general use at present employed. The seed is very small, and should be sown in spring in shallow drills not more than a quarter inch in depth. The plants can be set in the hedge-rows during the following winter, and treated in the ordinary way.

Price, 3s. per oz.; 35s. per lb.

PHILLYREA LIGUSTRIFOLIA.

Our attention has been called to the merits of a new Hedge Plant, the *Phillyrea Ligustrifolia*, an evergreen shrub, by Mr. Edward Way, in the Botanic Gardens at Toowoomba, Queensland, and has attracted a good deal of notice there. It is a hard-wooded, compact growing shrub of moderate height, with small narrow evergreen leaves, and yellowish-green inconspicuous flowers. The shrub is very hardy, and we think not at all particular as to soil or climate. It does not bear thorns, but the tough, short branches would, we think, prove an effective fence against the incursions of intrusive animals. Being a native of the maritime region of the Mediterranean, it would doubtless be valuable for hedges in seaside gardens, but it thrives splendidly on the "Downs" and inland districts of Queensland. We offer the seed in packets for trial, 1s. each.

5s. per oz.

SINGLE ANEMONE.

DOUBLE ANEMONE.

FLOWERING BULBS

CAN BE SUPPLIED ONLY DURING MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY.

THESE are so easily cultivated, and are of such great variety and beauty, that every garden should possess a small collection. The Gladioli present very striking and beautiful features, the charming Ranunculi add very greatly to the beauty of the flower bed, the Lilliums provide a grand display, with their beautifully marked and brilliant coloured blooms, the Narcissus are both fragrant and ornamental, and the Snowflake and others are all worthy of a place.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RANUNCULUS.

SINGLE HYACINTH.

GLADIOLI.

We have a superb collection of this universally esteemed plant, embracing all the shades of colour, from pure white to deepest crimson and scarlet, veined, flaked, and spotted, in endless variety. This charming bulb can be made to produce a succession of bloom for at least six months of the year, if a planting is made once a month during Autumn and Winter.

We can offer the following :—

12 Fine Show Varieties, quite distinct, 12s.
12 Choice Selected Varieties, quite distinct, 15s.
12 Finest and Newest Varieties, quite distinct, 24s.

HYACINTHS.

Magnificent plants; will do well in any good soil; nothing can be more beautiful or fragrant than a bed of this old English favourite. We particularly recommend the single varieties for fine spikes.

1s. each ; 10s. per dozen ; named varieties.

NARCISSUS POETICUS.

GLADIOLUS.

ANEMONES.

These truly magnificent flowering tubers are deserving of a place in every garden, and we cannot too highly recommend them. Their variety of colour, from deep crimson to white and striped renders them very attractive. We can supply them by the hundred at a cheap rate, and of the best sorts. A splendid variety of brilliant colours.

ANEMONES, double mixed, including many brilliant shades of colour, 2s. 6d. per dozen, 14s. per 100; single mixed, all colours, a splendid assortment, 2s. per dozen, 12s. per 100.

TULIPS.

Choice kinds, double, named and mixed, 6s. per dozen. Choice kinds, single, mixed, 4s. per dozen.

RANUNCULUS.

A bed of these favourite flowers is most desirable. They bloom very freely, and are of magnificent colours, and each individual flower is a perfect specimen in itself. A light soil is the most suitable, and if a little sand is added so much the better. No garden is complete without a few.

RANUNCULUS, mixed Persian, colours. 2s. per dozen; 12s. per 100.
scarlet, yellow, and black (Turban), 2s. per dozen; 12s. per 100.
white (Turban), 3s. per dozen.
crimson (Turban), 2s. 6d. per dozen.

TULIP.

SINGLE TULIP.

NARCISSUS POETICUS (The Poets' Narcissus).

This charming old favourite flowers in early Spring, and has pearl white petals, with crimson cup, whence its name of Pheasant's Eye, to which it bears a striking resemblance. Its perfume is simply exquisite. This variety has hitherto been very scarce in the Colony, but we have now secured a stock. We have a large general collection of all the most esteemed varieties.

Bulbs, 6d. each.

LILIUMS.

Lilium lancifolium rubrum
,, album
,, speciosum
longiflorum
candidum
Tigrinum (tiger lily)
flore pleno
A beautiful double variety of the tiger lily

} Price, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

auratum, the Golden Rayed Lily of Japan, strong bulbs, 2s. 6d. each.

SPARAXIS.

We have secured a very fine collection of the above, embracing every shade of colour and beautifully marked. They are of very easy culture, and a few planted amongst other bulbs will secure a dazzling display of beauty.

Price, 3s. per dozen.

IXIAS.

Choice kinds, named and mixed, 3s. per dozen.
Scarlet, white, and yellow.

AMARYLLIS.

Belladonna, 1s. each.

SNOWFLAKE (Leucojum æstivum).

A very beautiful substitute for the old English Snowdrop, and does admirably here. 3s. per dozen.

SPREKELIA.

Formosissima, 1s. each.

HIPPEASTRUMS.

Many splendid varieties, named, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per large bulb; unnamed or mixed, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each, large bulb.

NEW SOUTH WALES

HARDWOOD TIMBER TREES

Arranged by T. W. SHEPHERD, Esq.

In many respects, no timbers in the world can compare with those of Australia. For all purposes requiring great strength, combined with great durability, they are unapproached.

Of late years these woods, and the forests which produce them, have attracted a great deal of attention in Europe, not only for the qualities of the timber, but for other properties, which are being from time to time discovered by science, and promising extraordinary riches, in both medicine and the arts.

As a fuel, both for domestic and industrial purposes, the wood, natural and carbonised, of some species is superior to most others, and for steam purposes some, as Ironbark and Box, are only inferior to coal.

Possessing so many valuable qualities, combined with the fact that these trees are found growing in New South Wales in boundless forests, under extremes of climate, both as to heat and cold—ranging from 130 to 25 degrees Farenheit—it may be inferred that forests of them will some day be planted in many other parts of the world.

The following list comprises the principal species :—

White Gum (Eucalyptus hæmastoma). Yields gum resin largely, is not remarkable for its timber, but is a good domestic fuel. Height, 50 to 100 feet. 30s. per lb.

Grey Gum or Red Gum (E. tereticornis). A very strong, durable hardwood, almost equal to Ironbark for some purposes; lasts in the ground; inferior fuel. 150 feet. 30s. per lb.

Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark (E. siderophloia). The most valuable wood for piles, girders, railway sleepers, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required, even shingles of ¼ inch thickness have been known to last sound on roofs for forty years. This species and the two following are the strongest of all Australian timbers, and are used for a greater number of purposes—spokes, shafts, poles, frames, by wheelwrights, the best telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds, and none are equal to it for cogs in mill-work. It is superior to most as fuel for steam engines, as it throws off more heat, &c., &c. 150 feet. 30s. per lb.

Common Ironbark (E. paniculata). For most purposes equal to the last species, is less inlocked, and is more easily split into shingles or palings; it is as lasting and as good fuel as other Ironbarks; the wood is not so dark in colour. 150 feet. 40s. per lb.

Small-leaved or She-Ironbark (E. paniculata, var., microphylla). The wood of this species is used for fencing and many purposes the same as the other Ironbarks. But the wood being of a nature much more easy to work, it may be used in carpentery in many ways, to which the hardness of the other sorts offers an obstacle; first-class fuel. 120 feet. 40s. per lb.

Stringybark (E. obliqua). The best wood for flooring boards, rafters, and sawn stuff generally; it is of very quick growth, inferior fuel, but produces the best charcoal for the forge. 120 feet. 20s. per lb.

Blackbutt (E. pilularis). Wood like Stringybark, and used for similar purposes. Small spars of this species are used for shipping. It is almost the only Eucalyptus that is used for this purpose; inferior fuel. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. per lb.

Yellow Blackbutt (E. obtusifolia). Timber like the preceding, but softer and more easily worked, and of a yellow tint. It is a remarkably quick grower. 150 feet. 20s. per lb.

Common Box (E. HEMIPHLOIA). A hard but useful timber, strong, tough, and durable, but will not last as posts or piles sunk in the ground. It is also a first-class fuel both for domestic use and for steam or other industrial purposes. 100 to 150 feet. 30s. per lb.

Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringybark (E. AMYGDALINA). A first-class timber for flooring boards, joists, and other house carpentry. It is like Stringybark, but the tree is an ace larger, and is not so generally distributed. It is a bad wood for domestic fuel, but is a first-rate smith's charcoal. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. per lb.

Black Box (E. BICOLOR). A highly valued timber tree ; it is equal to the best Ironbark for all the purposes for which that wood is used, and is more easily wrought. It is sometimes called "Ironbark Box." 100 to 150 feet. 30s. per lb.

Woollybutt (E. LONGIFOLA). An average-sized tree. Fair timber for fencing and building purposes ; it is a good fuel for domestic use ; very durable, and is said to be less liable to the attack of the white ant than any other of the Eucalypti. 100 to 120 feet. 30s. per lb.

Bloodwood (E. CORYMBOSA). A very large tree. Timber first-class for posts, piles, and such like ; it is extremely durable in the ground. It is not a favourite as sawn timber, on account of its many gum veins ; not a good fuel. 150 to 200 feet. 30s. per lb.

Swamp Mahogany (E. ROBUSTA). A good lasting timber for house carpentry and many kinds of turnery. It is not durable in the ground, but for other purposes it is very durable, and is not a favourite with the white ant. It is not remarkable as a burning wood. Its specific gravity is great. 150 feet. 30s. per lb.

Apple Tree (ANGOPHORA SUBVELUTINA). A light timber, very durable for indoor work, floorings, &c., much used for bullock yokes, wheel naves, and any purpose requiring toughness combined with lightness. As a fuel it does not afford strong heat, but burns with great facility, leaving nothing but a clean white ash. 100 to 120 feet. 30s. per lb.

Turpentine (SYNCARPIA LAURIFOLIA). One of the largest timber trees. It is remarkable as being a most difficult wood to consume by fire ; it cannot be burned unless considerable trouble is taken to keep the fires alive. It is also peculiar as a timber which that very destructive worm the Cobra or Teredo will not penetrate ; consequently, it is the most suited for piles for jetties, in which situations it has proved extremely durable. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. per lb.

The above are the principal hardwoods, and compose the main forests of the country, all belonging to the class termed the Gum family. The only other timbers so generally distributed are what are vulgarly known as oaks, though not allied to the Quercus. The following species are the most used :—

Wianamatta Forest Oak (CASUARINA TORULOSA). Largely used for shingles, and greatly in favour for fuel for domestic use and heating bakers' ovens. It burns with a clean white ash, leaving no cinders. 40 feet. 20s. per lb.

Forest Oak (C. TENUISSIMA). Timber like the last, used for the same purposes, and also for staves for tubs, buckets, and small casks. 50 to 60 feet. 20s. per lb.

Diamond Oak (C. STRICTA). More tough than other species, and a smaller tree, used for tool handles. 20 to 30 feet. 20s. per lb.

Swamp Oak (C. QUADRIVALVIS). Fuel, shingles, and handles. 60 to 70 feet. 20s. per lb.

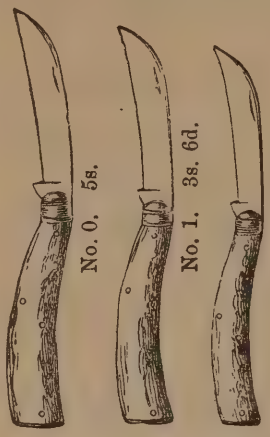
EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS *(Tasmanian Blue Gum). 15s. per lb.*

In the once despised gum tree *(Eucalyptus)* it has been discovered that qualities exist which place it transcendently above ALL other plants, in hygienic importance.

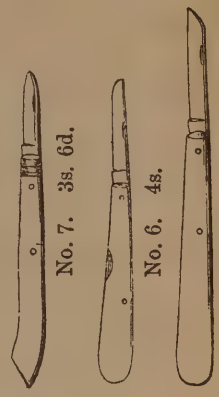
By its means large tracts of the very richest land will be made available in many parts of the world. In India, and other parts of Southern Asia, vast areas are left without culture or occupation, overrun with jungle and forest, and totally unfit for man's abode on account of their malaria-producing character. Already has the malaria-destroying exhalations of *Eucalyptus globulus* been practically proved beyond a doubt in Europe, Africa, and America. It is confidently stated that in the fatal Roman Pontine Marshes, and the no less fatal swamps of Lombardy and other parts of Italy, the *Eucalyptus globulus* has rendered localities healthy in which to sleep a single night was all but certain death before its introduction.

Garden Implements and Requisites.

SAYNOR'S PRUNING KNIVES.
(Buckhorn Handles.)



SAYNORS' BUDDING KNIVES.
(White Handles.)



Gloves, Pruning, strong leather gauntlets, 2s. 6d. per pair
with cuff, 2s. per pair
Ladies', for the flower garden, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per pair
Lead Wire, for tying on labels, very pliable, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Garden Lines, strong cord, 1s. 6d. each.
Edging Irons, for trimming grass edgings
Flower Pots, 3 to 12 inch, common
" Saucers, 3 to 12 inch
Pruners, Bow Slide, 6 to 7 inch
" French rose, bright, 4 to 6 inch
" black, sizes
" Prussian vine, 8, 9, and 10 inch
Metallic Garden Labels, for marking plants, 3s. to 5s. per 100
Indelible Ink, for writing on Zinc Labels, 1s. per bottle.

PATENT BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.

The above useful instrument can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden, particularly in the colonies, where insect pests are so numerous, and where the application of Gishurst's Compound or Insecticide is so necessary.

The spare roses, when not in use, can be screwed to the side, as represented by our woodcut, so that the end rose can be changed at pleasure.

FLOWER STICKS, in bundles of 1 doz., painted green.

1 foot long, per bundle of 1 doz.	3d.	2½ feet long, per bundle of 1 doz.	9d.
1½ " " "	4d.	3 " " "	1s.
2 " " "	6d.		

WOOD GARDEN LABELS,

Painted ready for use, in bundles of 100; 4-inch, 1s. 3d. per 100; 6-inch, 1s. 6d. per 100; 9-inch, 2s. 6d. per 100; suspending labels, 1s. 6d. per 100.

Gishurst Compound.

This preparation is invaluable for the destruction of all those pests to which the Orange tree is so liable. *Sold in Boxes, 1 lb., 1s. 6d.; 3 lb., 4s.; 12 lb., 14s.*

FOWLER'S GARDENERS' INSECTICIDE.

For Destroying and Preventing Insects, Blights, and Mildews infesting Plants and Trees, Brown and White Scale, Red Spider, Thrip, Mealy Bug, American Blight, Mildew, Green, Blue, and Black Fly, Ants, Grubs, Caterpillars, &c., ***without the slightest injury to the most delicate plant.*** *Price, 1s. 6d. per jar.*

AMARANTHUS (PURPLE GLOBE).

AGERATUM (IMPERIAL DWARF).

FLOWER SEEDS.

Explanation of Abbreviations, &c.—H., hardy annuals ; H.H., half-hardy annuals ; H.P. hardy perennials ; T.P., tender perennials ; H.B., hardy biennials ; T.B. tender biennials ; S., Spring ; A., Autumn.

Column No. 1 contains a number which is sufficient to distinguish either species or variety required, and can be made use of instead of the names while ordering ; the second column shows the duration of the plant ; the third column shows the time of sowing ; the fourth column shows the months during which the plant is in bloom ; the fifth column shows the height in inches, unless otherwise marked.

PRICES OF COLLECTIONS.

Packets of Flower Seeds forwarded, Post Free, at the following Rates:—

12 Varieties of Flower Seeds ; hardy sorts for Autumn or Spring planting ... 3s.
12 Varieties of Flower Seeds ; hardy and half-hardy sorts, extra choice ... 6s.
12 Varieties of Flower Seeds ; Biennials and Perennials, hardy sorts ... ... 6s.
12 Varieties of Flower Seeds ; Biennials and Perennials, tender variety ... ... 12s.

	Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
1 Abronia umbellata	H.H.	S.	11 to 4	6
Beautiful trailer, with rosy verbena-like flowers.				
2 Acroclinium roseum, rose	H.	S.	11 to 4	12
Producing daisy-like everlasting flowers, which if cut before fully expanded, will retain their colour for twelve months.				

FLOWER SEEDS.

ACROCLINIUM ROSEUM.

ASTER (PÆONY FLOWERED).

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
3	Adonis vernalis	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	12
4	æstivalis Flos.	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	15
	Free flowering hardy plants, with feathery foliage; a desirable annual.				
5	Ageratum, imperial dwarf blue	H.	A.S.	1 to 12	18
	Hardy blooming plants, and useful for cutting; in this colony are perennials.				
6	Alonsoa Warscewiczii	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 5	12
	Bright crimson scarlet, very showy flowers; by cuttings or seed.				
7	Alyssum maritimum (sweet)	H.	A.S.	8 to 5	12
8	saxatile	H.	A.S.	8 to 5	9
9	Amaranthus, tricolor	H.	S.	10 to 4	24
	Red, green, and yellow leaves, very ornamental, beautiful tropical-coloured foliage.				
10	salicifolius	H.	S.	10 to 4	36
10A	Henderii				
10B	magnificus				
	New and charming varieties of these decorative plants. 6d. per packet.				
11	Aquilegia, mixed	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	24
12	Asters, China (pæony flowered)	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
13	perfection, various	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
14	quilled German, various	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
14A	new dwarf miniature				
	A new dwarf strain of this most beautiful flower, in all colours, very suitable for pots 6d. per packet.				

AQUILEGIA.

CORNFLOWER.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
15	Auricula, choice mixed	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 9	6
	An old English favourite. 6d. per packet.				
16	Anemone, mixed	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 9	12
	A tuberous-rooted plant, but easily produced from seed; of magnificent colours, and flowers early in Spring, when flowers are scarce; it requires soft soil, well drained.				
17	Antirrhinum majus, tall, variety ...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
18	white, yellow, and crimson striped	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
19	white, red striped	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
20	Tom Thumb varieties ..	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	12
	Beautiful hardy blooming plants, with fine spike of flowers; not particular as to soil. The Tom Thumb varieties are highly desirable; flower first season if sown early.				
21	Anagallis Phillipsii, large blue	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 4	6
22	grandiflora Garibaldi, crimson...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 4	6
23	Balsam, carnation striped	H.H.	S.	10 to 4	15
24	Solferino	H.H.	S.	10 to 4	15

CLIANTHUS DAMPIERII.

COBŒA SCANDENS.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
25	Balsam, camelia flowered	H.H.	S.	10 to 4	15
26	choice mixed	H.H.	S.	10 to 4	15
	Our new Balsams are from the most superb strain ; with beautiful form and colours. The Solferino is of a perfect form, and the colours are quite new ; the flowers are delicately striped and spotted.				
27	Bartonia aurea, yellow	H.	A.S.	10 to 3	18
28	Bellis perennis (Double Daisy)	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 11	4
	Old favourite, of easy culture ; should be sown early so as to flower in spring ; will not stand our summer without shade.				
29	Brachycome iberidifolia, blue	H.	A.S.	8 to 11	6
30	white	H.	A.S.	8 to 11	6
	Swan River Daisy. Very hardy, and stands dry weather well ; pretty little annual, and well worth a place ; sow in spring or autumn.				
31	Browallia alata cœrulea, blue	H.	S.	8 to 11	15
32	alba, white	H.	S.	8 to 11	15
	Most desirable plants, which cover themselves with a profusion of elegant blossoms ; should be sown early ; well worth a place				
32A	Roezlii				
	This variety is double the size of the other varieties ; it flowers in great profusion during the entire season. 1s. per packet.				
33	Calceolaria hybrida cornuta, various ...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 2	12

COCKSCOMB.

CINERARIA.

COCKSCOMB
(CRIMSON FEATHERED.)

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
34	Calceolaria hybrida, mixed	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 2	18
35	hybrida, shrubby, large flowered	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
36	Calandrinia discolor, rose lilac	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 3	12
37	umbellata, rose	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 3	12
	Fine flowering plants; will grow in any soil; of a dwarf habit, and suitable for edgings.				
38	Calliopsis Drummondii, yellow, crimson centre	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	18
39	Calliopsis atropurpurea, rich crimson purple	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	24
	This is one of the best of our hardy annuals, and if grown in a mass, forms a most beautiful and striking object in the garden; it is not particular as to soil, will grow anywhere; sow in autumn or spring.				
40	Candytuft, purple	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
41	white, large flowered	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
42	white rocket	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
43	dwarf crimson	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
44	flesh coloured	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
45	perennial (*Iberis sempervirens*)	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	8
	The whole of the family are well worth a place, but the white and crimson are, perhaps, the best; they should be sown early and late, and can be transplanted; they bloom in profusion, and are most useful for bouquets—should be in every garden.				
46	Cineraria, various	T.P.	A.	7 to 10	18
47	Carnation, bizarre and flake striped, extra	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	15

FLOWER SEEDS.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

CALCEOLARIA.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
48	Carnation, choice mixed	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	15
48A	finest Italian, 1s. per packet.				
48B	perpetual flowering, 1s. per packet.				
	The first-named varieties are especially fine, and should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts.				
49	Chysanthemum Burrigi, an. variety ...	H.	S.	9 to 3	12
50	tricolor Dunnettii, fl. pl., annual	H.	S.	9 to 3	12
	These varieties are strong growers, hardy, and very showy.				
51	Celosia (Cockscomb), dwarf crimson ...	H.	S.	11 to 4	18
52	crimson feathered	H.	S.	11 to 4	18
	The former is too well known to require description; the latter bears its flowers in feathery spikes; should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit.				
52A	Carter's New Empress Cockscomb.				
	A very fine variety, extremely double colour, bright crimson, 6d. per packet.				
52B	cristata variegata.				
	This is a cross between the red and yellow varieties. It is very striking for border decoration. 6d. per packet.				
53	Centaurea cyanus (Cornflower), dark red...	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	12
54	blue	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	12
55	mixed	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	12
56	white	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	12

CANTERBURY BELL.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
57	Centaurea moschata cœrulea	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	24
58	„ atropurpurea ...	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	24
59	„ alba	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	24

This is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation; it blooms during winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets; it has various colours, blue, white, rose, &c.; though in winter and spring its flowers are much larger, still a succession can be kept up throughout the year; the plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted.

60	Centranthus macrosiphon, pink	H.	S.	8 to 11	12

A pretty annual, adapted for masses or edgings; bears trusses of flowers in abundance; is a general favourite.

61	Clarkia elegans, purplish rose	H.	A.S.	8 to 3	18
62	flore pleno, rose	H.	A.S.	8 to 3	18
63	Clintonia pulchella, blue with yellow centre	H.	S.	10 to 2	6

Charming little plant for edgings, pots, or rockeries; the seed should be sown in boxes and transplanted, being very fine.

64	Cobœa scandens	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 2	72

The most useful of all ornamental climbers; it produces magnificent large bell-shaped blue flowers; is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage; should be planted in rich soil, during autumn, or else raised in pots or boxes during winter, and planted out in early spring.

65	Collinsia bicolor, lilac and white	H.	A.S.	8 to 2	12

A pretty little tribe of free blooming annuals, though not particularly attractive; should be sown in autumn.

66	Convolvulus minor, tricolor	H.	S.	9 to 3	12
67	dark purple	H.	S.	9 to 3	12

FLOWER SEEDS.

WHITE ROCKET CANDYTUFT.

DIGITALIS GLOXINIODES.

DIANTHUS LACINIATUS.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
68	Convolvulus major mixed	H.	S.	9 to 3	120
	Charming free blooming plants. A bed of the minor variety is most beautiful when in flower, and for a quick growing creeper of the annual tribe, none can surpass major and its varieties; its foliage is good, and the flowers in early morning are truly magnificent.				
69	Cyclamen persicum, white red tipped ...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	6
	A most interesting tribe of tuberous plants, easily produced from seed, if grown in light soil, and in a box or sheltered corner; they will not flower till the second season, but will then repay all trouble; a moist, sandy piece of ground is most suitable for them.				
70	Clianthus Dampierii (Desert Pea) ...	H.H.	A.S.	7 to 4	
71	alba (1s. packet)	H.H.	A.S.	7 to 4	
72	Clianthus puniceus	H.H.	A.S.	7 to 4	72
	Sow from July to end of September, in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam, well enriched with old manure, it will bloom well.				
73	Campanula (Canterbury Bells), dble. blue	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
74	double white	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
75	double rose	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
76	calycanthema...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
	This is one of the finest strains of the favourite Canterbury Bells the colours being very distinct, and flowers of fine form.				
77	Cowslip (*Primula veris*)	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	9
78	Dianthus Heddewegii, various	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
79	fl. pl., splendid dble.	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	12

DIANTHUS,
CRIMSON BELL AND EASTERN QUEEN.

DIANTHUS HEDDEWEGII.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
80	Dianthus laciniatus, various, large fringed variety	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	9
81	chinensis, very dwarf	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	9
82	barbatus (Sweet William), various	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
83	barbatus, rose leaved	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
84	auricula-eyed Sweet William ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
	The varieties of this magnificent tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season.				
84B	Eastern Queen	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
84C	Crimson Bell	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
	New and beautiful forms of the popular Dianthus. [Price, 6d. per packet.				
85	Daisy. (See Bellis perennis.)				
86	Dahlia, finest varieties, large flowered ...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 3	36

FLOWER SEEDS.

DOUBLE DAISY.

GLOXINIA.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
87	Dahlia pompone	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 3	18
	This tuberous plant is easily raised from seed, but there is a great probability of a large percentage of the flowers being single; however, the above are from choice flowers. Seedlings will flower, if sown early, the first season.				
88	Datura fastuosa, double purple	H.	S.		24
89	double white	H.	S.		24
90	Delphinium candelabrum	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
91	Digitalis gloxiniodes (Foxglove) mixed ...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 11	36
	A well-known English favourite, does well here, is easy of cultivation, and very striking when in flower; it requires plenty of space, and is not suitable for small gardens.				
92	Dolichos lignosus	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 12	240
	A quick-growing climber, bearing small, red, pea-shaped blossoms in clusters; capital for covering an old wall or fence.				
93	Eschscholtzia Californica, yellow	H.	A.S.	8 to 4	9
94	crocea, deep yellow	H.	A.S.	8 to 4	9
	This is one of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, expands its flowers to the blaze of the sun, and is of dazzling brightness; it wants plenty of space, and will thrive in any ordinary soil.				
94A	new double				
	It is quite as hardy as the common variety, and blooms profusely—6d. per packet.				
95	Everlasting pea (*Lathyrus latifolius*) ...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
	This variety is much hardier than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger, and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume, however.				

HELICHRYSUM.

HOLLYHOCK.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
96	Forget-me-not. (See Myosotis.)				
97	Gaillardia picta	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
	A most hardy plant, blooms throughout the summer in the driest soil; its large red flowers, with their brilliant margin, make it very attractive; sow in autumn.				
98	Gilia tricolor	H	A.S.	10 to 1	9
	Handsome dwarf annual when grown in a mass or bed; flowers small, but produced in great profusion.				
99	Gomphrena globosa (Globe Amaranthus) purple	H.H.	S.	10 to 5	18
100	Gloxinia	T.P.	S.	9 to 11	9
	One of the handsomest, tender, tuberous plants in cultivation; requires frame culture and careful management to germinate the seed; a gentle frame heat is necessary; many of the upright varieties are extremely beautiful. 1s. per packet.				
101	Godetia rubicunda	H.	A.S.	10 to 12	21
	A pretty tribe, but like the Clarkia, will not stand our hot summer; they should, therefore, be sown during autumn.				
102	Geraniums, (See Pelargoniums.)				
103	Gladiolus	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	36
	This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridized seeds the variety of colour and tints obtainable is endless; sandy soil is most suitable for raised seedlings, which can be done either in boxes in the first instance, or else in the open ground.				

FLOWER SEEDS.

ROCKET LARKSPUR.

MIMULUS.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
104	Helichrysum compositum maximum atro-sanguinea	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
105	Helichrysum bracteatum, yellow... ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
106	macranthum, pink	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
107	pure white	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	30

Everlasting flowers of great beauty, hardy, and free-blooming, and very useful for cutting; plants about two feet and a-half to three feet; suit our climate admirably, and produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted.

108	Helianthus argophyllus	H.	S.	11 to 4	60
109	Californicus, fl. pl.	H.	S.	11 to 4	60

The well-known Sunflower, of majestic stature, attaining (as it does sometimes) eight to ten feet, with flowers of enormous size.

110	Heliotropium Peruvianum (Heliotrope)...	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 5	36

A favourite flower, which requires considerable care to produce it from seed. A little frame heat will be of great service.

111	Hibiscus Africanus, cream coloured ...	H.	S.	10 to 2	18
112	Hollyhock (Chater's strain)	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 2	72

This noble plant possesses spikes of flowers six feet high, studded with splendid camellia-like flowers some three feet of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed, if sown in Autumn.

113	Humea elegans	H.B.	S.	11 to 4	72

A handsome and graceful plant, about six feet in height, a native of Australia, though little cultivated; its large foliage has a peculiar perfume, though not by any means disagreeable; it flowers in tall feathery spikes, which makes it highly desirable for ornamental purposes.

MARVEL OF PERU.

NEMOPHILA INSIGNIS.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
113A	Humea elegans alba				
	A white variety, very elegant in growth, and free flowering, the pure white flowers contrasting finely with the dark green foliage. 6d. per packet.				
114	Heartsease. (See Pansy.)				
115	Ice Plant. (See Mesembryanthemum.)				
116	Jacobea (or Senecio), extra double white	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
117	dark crimson	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
118	dwarf blue	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
	A rapid growing annual; the single variety much resembles the Cineraria in flower and profusion of bloom; it does remarkably well, and a bed has a grand effect; the double varieties are very fine, useful for cutting; sow in autumn, and transplant.				
119	Ipomea hederacea superba	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	120
120	limbata elegantissima	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	120
121	quamoclit, scarlet, small handsome foliage	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	120
	A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, and have handsome Convolvulus-like flowers; they are all beautiful.				
121A	leptophylla				
	This variety is not a climber, but a perennial root; height, about three feet; the flowers are of a pleasing rosy colour and produced in great abundance. 1s. per packet.				
122	Ipomopsis elegans	T.B.	A.S.	11 to 2	36
	An interesting class of plants, producing long spikes of flowers, delicately spotted; have graceful foliage, and if planted in a sheltered position, are very attractive. A very beautiful plant, impatient of wet, does not transplant. Will well repay every attention.				

TOM THUMB NASTURTIUM.

PANSY.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
123	Kaulfussia amelloides	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	6
	Rather pretty dwarf-growing annual, with daisy-like flowers.				
124	Kennedya rubicunda	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	120
125	alba	H.P.	A.S.	2 to 11	20
	Natives of Australia, very handsome creepers, deep green foliage.				
126	Lantana, mixed French varieties ...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	12
	A very pretty hardy perennial plant; the dwarf French varieties are particularly handsome; are not more than twelve inches, and cover themselves with trusses of verbena-like flowers.				
127	Larkspur, dwarf rocket double	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
128	pure white double branching ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	24
129	dwarf stock, flowered	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
	One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, producing flower spikes six to eight inches in length; some of the varieties bear fine double flowers.				
130	Leptosiphon androsaceus	H.	S.	10 to 2	6
131	new French hybrid	H.	S.	10 to 2	6
	A pretty, little, delicate annual; wants sowing early, and in a sheltered position, if possible.				
132	Limnanthus grandiflorus	H.	S.	10 to 2	6
	Very free-blooming dwarf annual, suitable for edging, and a good contrast to nemophila; slightly fragrant.				
133	Linaria bipartita splendida	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 6	12

PORTULACCA GRANDIFLORA.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
134	Linaria striata	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
	One of the most beautiful and useful plants grown for spring flowering; has tall spikes of Lobelia-like flowers.				
135	Lobelia speciosa erecta	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
136	ramosa	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
137	White Perfection	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
138	Paxtonia	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
	A most graceful and exceedingly beautiful free blooming little plant; the deep blue varieties are most striking, and are worthy a place in any garden; a good basket plant—good for edgings.				
139	Lophospermum scandens, handsome climber	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120
140	Love lies bleeding (Amaranthus) ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	36
141	Lupins, large blue	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	36
142	white	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	36
143	rose	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	36
144	yellow	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
145	Lupinus Hartwegii hybridus	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
146	Dunnettii superbus	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
147	mutabilis Cruickshankii ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	36

PICOTEE.

PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
148	Lupinus nanus (very dwarf, six inches)...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	6
	Universal favourites, of endless variety of colour and height; the tall varieties grow from two to three feet, while the dwarf varieties of Lupinus, such as Nanus, are but a few inches.				
149	Lychnis chalcedonica	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 11	24
	A very desirable hardy perennial, generally flowers the first season. Chalcedonica is a brilliant scarlet flower in trusses, and is very attractive.				
150	Lathyrus odoratus (Sweet Pea), mixed ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 1	24
151	white	H.	A.S.	10 to 1	24
152	scarlet (Invincible)	H.	A.S.	10 to 1	
153	Linum grandiflorum coccineum, brilliant scarlet	H.	S.	8 to 4	12
	Undoubtedly the finest scarlet annual in cultivation; its flowers are of the most striking brilliancy, and are produced on slender graceful stems; its foliage is good, and it blooms profusely. The plants should stand twelve inches apart; seeds should be soaked in warm water before sowing.				
154	Mandevillea suaveolens	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 10	240
	A beautiful white-flowered climber; one of the best.				

PETUNIA.

RHODANTHE MACULATA.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
155	Marigold, French dwarf	H.	S.	9 to 4	18
156	African orange	H.	S.	9 to 4	18
157	African lemon	H.	S.	9 to 4	18

A very hardy family of plants, constant bloomers, and striking colours ; the French has beautifully shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. The African varieties are very large self-coloured flowers, and very effective.

157A Medeola asparagoides ... ...

A very handsome climbing plant, the graceful beauty of its foliage renders it a most valuable plant for vases, hanging baskets, &c., as it can be used either to climb or droop as required, flowers white, orange scented. Seed requires soaking in tepid water for some hours before sowing. 1s. per packet.

158	Mirabilis Jalapa (Marvel of Peru) ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
159	gold striped	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	24

A very hardy and showy annual, free-flowering, and adapts itself to any soil.

160	Maurandya Barclayana, purple	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120
161	alba	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120
162	rosea	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120

This is one of our most superb climbers, remarkably quick-growing and free blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green colour.

163	Mesembryanthemum, tricolor, pink, purple centre	H.H.	S.	11 to 4	6

SWEET SCABIOUS.

SWEET ROCKET.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
164	Mesembryanthemum crystallinum (Ice Plant)	H.H.	S.	11 to 4	6
	The latter is prized for its foliage, which is covered as it were with dewdrops, and looks as if the plant were covered with ice.				
164A	Mesembryanthemum cordifolium, variegatum				
	A pretty variegated variety of the Ice Plant, very suitable for bedding; bright rosy flowers. 6d. per packet.				
165	Matricaria eximia	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 4	10
	Splendid perennial, pure white flowers, free bloomer.				
166	Mimulus punctatus, spotted, mixed ...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
167	tigrinus, double	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
168	moschatus (Musk)	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	6
169	Mignonette, common	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	9
170	large flowered	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
171	Parson's new white	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
172	crimson flowered giant ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
172A	Miles' hybrid spiral	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	9
	This variety is superior to any other in cultivation, its habit being dwarf, and branching with spikes from 8 to 14 inches long; it is well adapted for cutting.				
173	pyramidal	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	15
174	Myosotis azorica	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	12
	A very deep blue variety of the favourite forget-me-not; very early bloomer, with fine spikes.				

LARGE FLOWERED STOCKS.

SENSITIVE PLANT.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
175	Myosotis palustris (Forget-me-not) ...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	6

This charming plant requires rather a dry situation, unlike the other varieties of its family, who rejoice in a swampy soil. It should be sown in autumn, when it will bloom profusely during spring covering itself with flowers of the most lovely hue; very useful for bouquets.

176	Nasturtium, Thom Thumb, crimson ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
177	scarlet	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
178	beauty	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
179	yellow	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
180	pearl	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
181	king of Tom Thumbs ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
182	golden king...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
183	rose	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
184	tall, mixed	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	72
185	spitfire, tall variety, dazzling red colour	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	72

The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be over-estimated; it is particularly hardy, will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied, that it possesses a most pleasing variety of colours. The dwarf varieties do not grow more than six inches, and form themselves into a compact bush, and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand twelve inches apart

186	Nigella Damascena, pure white	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
187	Nemophila insignis	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
188	Nemophila atomaria	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
189	discoidalis elegans	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
190	insignis marginata	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
191	Oxalis rosea	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 9	6
	A splendid class of plants, with brilliantly coloured flowers and good foliage.				
192	Oxyura chrysanthemoides	H.	A.S.	6 to 9	12
	A showy plant, with beautifully fringed flowers, which are produced in great abundance.				
193	Petunia, large flowered, striped ...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
194	carnation, striped	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
195	choice mixed	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
196	do. do. double (1s. per packet) ...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
196A	inimitable, double.				
	A new strain, saved from choicest double flowers. 1s. per packet. A magnificent family of plants. We offer a fine collection of every conceivable colour. Seed sown in spring will bloom during summer and autumn. This plant is quite at home here, stands the climate admirably, and blooms in profusion. The varieties sport a great deal, and cannot be entirely depended on. Seed from the double varieties will produce fifty per cent. of single flowers.				
197	Papaver somniferum (Opium Poppy) ...	H.	S.	9 to 11	24
198	poppy, double French	H.	S.	9 to 11	12
199	poppy, ranunculus flowered ...	H.	S.	9 to 11	12
	The double French poppy is an extremely showy garden plant, and well worth a place. Papaver somniferum is a large single white flower, grown for opium.				
200	Passiflora edulis (Passion Fruit)	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 12	120
201	Phlox Drummondii alba	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
202	dark purple...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
203	scarlet	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
204	red, white striped	H.	A.S.	2 to 5	15
204A	Drummondii alba occulata superba.				
	Bears immense pure white flowers with fiery carmine-red eye. 6d. per packet.				
205	choice mixed	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
206	perennial variety	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	36
	There is no more general favourite among annuals than the phlox; it possesses such a variety of colour, and blooms in great profusion; there is no annual we can more strongly recommend; some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling.				

SWEET WILLIAM.

VERBENA.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
207	Pyrethrum aureum (Golden Feather) ...	H.P.	S.		12
	An ornamental foliage plant ; it should be planted in the borders for effect, as during summer its leaves are of a bright golden colour.				
208	Pelargonium (Geranium) zonale	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
209	large flowered, fine mixed ...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
210	French blotched	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
211	fancy varieties ...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
	The above are from a superb collection, and should give splendid flowers; the French blotched and fancy are very beautiful. 1s. per packet.				
212	Poppy. (See Papaver.)				
213	Primula sinensis alba (Chinese Primrose), white	T.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	16
214	sinensis fimbriata (do.), mixed...	T.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	16
	Beautiful tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture, extremely handsome and free flowering, and of easy culture. The above are from a very choice stock 1s. per packet.				
215	Pansy, or Heart's-ease, pure white ...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6
216	violet, white margin	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6
217	pure black...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6
218	large French stained (1s per packet)	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
219	Pansy, first-class assorted...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6
	We have secured some of the finest strains of this favourite flower. The seed should be sown in autumn, and planted out early in spring, so as to secure good flowers; a sandy soil is most suitable.				
220	Picotees, finest mixed	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	12
	We have secured a stock of very choice strain of these favourite flowers. 1s. per packet.				
220A	perpetual flowered.				
	The delicate markings and exquisite perfume of this fine strain render it very valuable for bouquets. 1s. packet.				
221	Polyanthus, mixed	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 11	6
222	Pentstemon, various	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 3	18
	A fine hardy genus, free flowering, and bearing fine spikes of pendant trumpet-shaped flowers; we can recommend the plant as an effective bedder.				
223	Portulaca, striata	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 2	6
224	aurea	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 2	6
225	grandiflora, double ...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 2	
	A plant particularly well adapted to our climate, and flowers magnificently in the warmest situation; its colours are most striking; suitable for vases and rockwork, &c.				
226	Rhodanthe maculata	H.H.	S.	10 to 2	12
227	Manglesii major	H.H.	S.	10 to 2	12
	One of the choicest of the early flowering everlastings: we cannot too highly recommend it; should be in every garden. Maculata is particularly beautiful for bouquets.				
228	Rocket, sweet (*Hesperis matronalis*) ...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	36
	Very pleasing early spring flowering plants, profuse bloomer, with delicious fragrant flowers; commonly called Dames' Violet.				
229	Salpiglosis aurea marginata	H.H.	S.	11 to 3	18
230	lenoble, scarlet	H.H.	S.	11 to 13	18
	Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined and mottled; blossoms very desirable; like a rich, light soil.				
231	Saponaria calabrica	H.	A.S.	10 to 3	6
	A free blooming dwarf annual, producing masses of minute, cross-shaped, rose-coloured flowers.				
232	Schizanthus Grahamii	H H.	A.S.	10 to 12	24
233	grandiflorus occulata ...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12	24
234	pinata	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12	24
	A very interesting tribe of half-hardy annuals, requiring a sheltered situation; they are well suited for pot culture, and bear thousands of butterfly-like blossoms; handsome folage. Well worth a place.				
234A	pyramidalis (Tom Thumb) ...				
	This plant forms a beautiful pyramid of most symmetrical growth, about ten inches in height; it has purple flowers with black centres. 6d. per packet.				

WALLFLOWER.

ZINNIA ELEGANS (DOUBLE).

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
235	Scabiosa, dwarf, double mixed	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	18
	Showy, compact, and desirable plant.				
236	Sensitive plant (*Mimosa sensitiva*) ...	H.H.	S.	10 to 12	18
	A tender annual, curious from the fact that when touched its leaves close and droop; hence its name.				
237	Silene pendula, fl. pl. (Catchfly)	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
238	Stocks, dwarf bouquet, 10 weeks... ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	18
239	large flowered, 10 weeks	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
240	perpetual flowered, 10 weeks ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
241	Brompton scarlet	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
242	Brompton white	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
243	intermediate, (Covent Garden scarlet)	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
243A	East Lothian white				
	The Brompton Stock succeeds well in any part of our colony, but it requires the climate of the colder districts to do justice to the ten-weeks varieties; they are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully perfumed. The new varieties of the intermediate stocks produce splendid spikes of flowers in rich soil. 6d. per packet.				
244	Swainsonia Greyana	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
245	coccinea	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
246	alba nova	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
247	Swainsonia Osbornii	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
	This charming perennial is not sufficiently well known; it is well suited to our climate, and blooms magnificently throughout the summer, and is always deserving of a place in any flower garden.				
248	Salvia patens	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 2	24
	One of the brightest blue-flowered plants. Very beautiful. 1s. per packet.				
249	Sweet William. (See Dianthus barbatus.)				
250	Sanvitalia procumbens	H.	S.	10 to 2	9
	A charming little yellow dwarf annual, very hardy and free blooming; makes a very pretty clump or edging, being compact in habit and form.				
251	Thunbergia, choice, mixed	H.H.	S.	11 to 5	36
	Beautiful half-hardy annual, of twining habit; flowers of brilliant colours, and very striking. The plant grows rapidly when once started.				
252	Tropœolum perigrinum, or Canariensis (Canary Bird Creeper)	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 11	120
	One of the most beautiful of our tender annuals; yellow.				
253	Virginian stock, red	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	6
254	white	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	6
	Very dwarf, and free blooming, hardy, and very attractive for edgings.				
255	Verbena, auricula, flowered	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
256	choice, mixed	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
256A	Defiance, scarlet				
256B	Italian, striped				
256C	cœrulea, blue				
	One of our most useful bedding plants, very hardy, and of magnificent colours; not particular to soil or situation and blooms in profusion. The separate colours are saved from some of the finest strains in cultivation.				
257	Viola odorata (Sweet Violet)	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10	6
258	Wallflower, blood red, single	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	12
259	double German	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	12
	Well-known English favourites; the blood red is highly perfumed, and the double varieties are striking and most beautiful.				
260	Whitlavia grandiflora	H.	A.S.	6 to 9	6
	One of the most charming Californian annuals, very effective for bedding; grows freely in any soil; flowers bright blue.				
261	Zinnia elegans, double	H.	S.	9 to 3	18
262	white	H.	S.	9 to 3	18
263	Haageana	H.	S.	9 to 3	12
	One of the grandest annuals in cultivation; has been wonderfully improved of late years, and many of the double forms produce large rose-like flowers of great beauty and diversity of colour; they stand well in dry ground, and should always be transplanted.				

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

SOWING GRASS SEEDS FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

WHEN AND HOW TO SOW.

Preparation of Land and Sowing.—The land should be well ploughed during the summer, if possible, and allowed to lay a short time exposed to the action of the atmosphere before being harrowed down. All weeds and rubbish gathered by the harrows should be burned on the land, and the ashes spread about. The harrows should be well worked, and the soil reduced to a fine tilth, so as to be suitable for the reception of so small a seed as that of grass. A second or cross ploughing and harrowing will be amply repaid in the increased luxuriance and durability of the pasture, as the more the land is worked and enriched, the more food there is available for the plant. On an appearance of rain, the seed should be sown as evenly as possible, and *covered* with light seed harrows or a bush harrow. It is false economy to merely throw the seed on the land and leave it.

Time to Sow.—Autumn is the best time for sowing, the young plant can then make roots and shoot out before the Spring, but grasses may be sown with safety as late as August, or even September, *if the season prove favourable*, we recommend March or April, however.

After Sowing.—If the land be naturally dry, roll *immediately*, if not, do so when the plants have made their third blade.

Sowing with a Grain Crop we object to, as being against both the theory and practice of good farming, and altogether unsuited to this climate.

Cut or Feed off with Young Cattle soon as there is a cut for a scythe or a good bite for the stock; the pasture is ready for work soon as plants are sufficiently strong to resist cattle grazing without being pulled up by the roots.

Sowing Grasses Broadcast on old Pastures.

We are often asked if grasses can be sown profitably in this way, and our answer always is, that success or adequate return is very doubtful under such circumstances, as all depends on the weather which follows the sowing; but, as there are large areas annually improved in this way, we offer a few suggestions which may be useful to those contemplating such an investment. Autumn is the best time to make the sowing, as the young plant will then have all the benefit of the cool weather and rainy season to help it to establish itself before summer. The great difficulty is to get the seed properly covered, as, if sown on lands already grassed, much of it would never reach the soil, and thus perish unless some such method as we suggest were adopted. The following is a good plan:—Select wet or showery weather for sowing, which will have the effect of preparing the soil for the reception of the seed; sow broadcast, at the rate of three bushels to the acre, and then run a flock of sheep, closely driven, over the land, so as to tread in the seed and break the turf, which they will do if the land is sufficiently moist; if necessary, the operation may be repeated.

GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURE.

THE following Tables of Quantities have been carefully compiled, with a view to supply reliable information to those about to improve their pastures. Tables A and B are more particularly suitable for the *warmer districts* of this colony and Queensland, and Tables C and D to the cooler and more temperate climate of the cooler parts :—

For Warmer Districts.

TABLE A.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye-grass	10
Prairie Grass	15
Rib Grass	3
Lucerne	4
White Clover	2
Sufficient for 1 acre	40

Price per Acre, 20s.

It will be observed that in Table B the Perennial Rye-grass is entirely omitted, because, in some of the warmer districts of our own Colony and Queensland, it has not been found to withstand the long droughts so well as the other grasses named.

TABLE B.

	lbs.
Prairie Grass	20
Cocksfoot	10
Rib Grass	4
Lucerne	4
White Clover	2
Sufficient for 1 acre	40

Price per Acre, 21s.

For Colder Climates.

TABLE C.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye-grass	15
Cocksfoot	4
Prairie Grass	10
Mixed Grasses	6
Rib Grass	3
White and Red Clover where suitable	2
Sufficient for 1 acre	40

Price per Acre, 27s.

The difference between Tables C and D is principally in the quantities of Rye-grass and Prairie Grass named. We have been induced to give two Tables, both of which are quite suitable for the climate referred to, because we find that in some districts the Rye-grass is preferred to the Prairie or any other grass, where, as on the Southern Coast, the Prairie Grass stands high in favour among the Dairy Farmers, and the two grasses are often grown together in mixture. Again, in localities where White Clover is already abundant, we recommend the introduction of Perennial Red in larger quantities.

TABLE D.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye-grass	20
Cocksfoot	6
Prairie Grass	5
Rib Grass	1½
Mixed English Grasses	5
Lucerne	4
White Dutch Clover if land suits	0½
Red Clover	3
Sufficient for 1 acre	45

Price per Acre, 33s.

FODDER and PASTURE GRASSES, CLOVERS, &c.

Prairie Grass *(Bromus unioloides)*, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel.—As a lasting nutritious fodder and pasture grass, this is one of our most valuable acquisitions. It grows continuously at all seasons of the year when there is a fair amount of moisture. In rich land it will produce very heavy crops of green fodder of the richest character, and will afford five or six cuttings in the year. As a pasture grass it is of first-class value, being much richer in nutritious properties than the much-valued Perennial Rye-grass, while it reproduces and disseminates itself with equal facility, and bears grazing very well. It will give the best results on somewhat humid soil, but will do fairly on any land, and therefore should form an ingredient in all pasture

TIMOTHY GRASS.

MEADOW FESCUE.

SWEET SCENTED VERNAL.

mixtures. It should not be allowed to produce seed the first season after being sown. This grass is rapidly spreading throughout the colonies, and is now favourably known and highly esteemed in Queensland. Two to three bushels will sow an acre.

Perennial Rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*), 7s. 6d. per bushel.—The Rye-grass is sown extensively in pastures, over the greater part of Europe and America, and is one of the principal sorts cultivated in New Zealand. It produces an abundance of fibrous roots, starts very early in spring, before other kinds begin their growth, and is, therefore, valuable in mixtures. It possesses most nutritious qualities, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It bears depasturing well, and will succeed in any average soils. In the cooler districts of the colony it succeeds admirably, and yields surprising results. Rye-grasses differ so very much in quality that great care on the part of the purchaser is necessary; cheap seed is generally found to be full of weeds, and hence very dear. Two bushels will sow an acre.

Cocksfoot Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), 9d. per lb., 11s. 6d. per bushel.—This is, perhaps, the most generally useful of all the introduced grasses. It bears heavy crops of feed, which is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock; can be either depastured or cut for hay, grows rapidly after being cut or grazed, and will flourish on a variety of soils and situations. In shady places it will do well, and the grass is of a finer quality. It is already greatly esteemed both in Australia and New Zealand, where imported grasses are sown very extensively; and we think it will be sown more largely than any other single species of fodder plant. In the United States it is extensively cultivated under the name of Orchard Grass, where it is much esteemed for its fattening properties. It reaches its greatest perfection in the cooler districts of the colony. Two bushels will sow an acre.

Couch Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), 2s. per lb.—For dry seasons this grass is without a rival. It is of more than average value in nutritious and flesh-forming properties; and, as a summer pasture, it ought to be introduced to every run in the country. It will continue growing during the hottest months of summer, and that even during continued drought, when no other grass or fodder plant possesses even the appearance of vitality. During the very severe and prolonged droughts experienced since the beginning of 1875, it has been shown that runs in the old settled districts, on which couch predominated, maintained their ordinary quota of stock, without exhibiting more than the average death rate, whilst on neighbouring runs poorly furnished with it the deaths, from weakness and starvation, ranged from a fourth to one-half, and even in some instances to more than half their respective complements. Couch grass is valued wherever it has become known, but more especially in warm and temperate climes subject to frequent seasons of drought.

Crested Dogstail (*Cynosurus cristatus*), 2s. per lb.—A favourite and valuable grass, already naturalized in a few localities, especially for sheep pastures, as it forms a compact turf, while its deeply rooting character renders it capable of resisting the effects of drought better than most grasses. It is a good lawn grass; but not of sufficiently robust growth to make it valuable for cutting as fodder. Its chief value is for permanent pastures, for which purpose it should form a portion of all grass seed mixtures. It is not obnoxious to other grasses or pasture plants.

Fescue—meadow (*Festuca pratensis*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—A valuable grass for permanent pasture on all good, but not too dry soils. The leaves of the herbage are succulent and tender, never forming rank tufts. It is much liked by cattle.

Fescue—sheep's (*Festuca ovina*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—Very suitable for aiding in the establishment of permanent pastures in our cool and highland districts, where also it is indigenous. It thrives on widely different soils, and will grow luxuriantly on sandy moors and wastes; is also suitable for lawns, will grow with or without tree shade, stands our dry seasons fairly, and yields during most of the year, if fairly stocked, so as to prevent over-seeding.

Fescue—hard (*Festuca duriuscula*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—A variety of the above, somewhat taller, and a good pasture grass for soils of sandy or loose character. It will not answer well on heavy land of a very compact or binding character; but on soils suitable, even when by no means fertile, it is both productive and nutritious as well as hardy. It should, therefore, be employed as an ingredient in forming permanent pastures where the land is of the character named.

RYE-GRASS.

SMOOTH STALKED MEADOW.

RIB GRASS.

Fescue—red or creeping (*Festuca rubra*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—Another variety of the sheep fescue having spreading or creeping roots, which adapt it for binding loose sand. On sandy soils, or light soils liable to occasional flood, this grass will lend efficient aid in forming permanent pastures.

Foxtail—meadow (*Alopecurus pratensis*), 2s. per lb.—One of the earliest and best pasture grasses. Its dwarf-spreading habit renders it valuable for grazing purposes. It does not come to full maturity until the second or third year after sowing, and should, therefore, only be used in permanent pastures.

Meadow Grass—smooth stalked (*Poa pratensis*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—A good pasture grass, suits the coast and cool districts, and will thrive in poor land. It forms a thick turf, and prefers sand or loam to heavy clay land. Should form a portion of pasture grass mixtures. Stands drought reasonably well.

Meadow Grass—wood (*Poa memoralis*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—A fine grass for sowing on natural pastures in country shaded by timber; though it will also grow well in open country. Very nutritious, though not remarkable for abundance of produce; but desirable as an ingredient in pastures.

Meadow Grass—rough-stalked (*Poa trivalis*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—Suitable for pastures, and preferred to most other grasses by stock of all kinds. All these meadow grasses prefer light to heavy soils, and may be sown at *any time* when the soil is in suitable condition, and the weather favourable.

Rye-grass—Italian (*Lolium Italicum*), 12s. 6d. per bushel.—This is an excellent grass to grow for green fodder for dairying purposes. On rich moist soils it will yield three or four heavy cuttings in a year. It is only a biennial, and not suitable for permanent pasture. Seed, light and bearded, easily distinguished from the perennial variety. Two to three bushels will sow an acre.

Rib Grass (*Plantago lanceolata*), 1s. 3d. per lb.—In spring, and at other times when moisture is abundant, the Rib Grass yields an enormous amount of rich herbage. Like clover, the foliage dries up in very hot and dry weather; but the roots push again vigorously when rain prevails. It will grow best in loose dry soils, and should be present in all pastures. Sow in autumn; two or three pounds as a mixture, or thirty pounds if alone.

Sweet-scented Vernal Grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), 2s. 6d. per lb.—This perennial grass is liked on account of the perfume it imparts to meadow hay. As it starts early, it may be useful here on pastures where the land is of a moist character. It is a lasting grass, and liked by cattle; but is not considered to be rich in nutritious properties. It is worth trial as an ingredient, on a limited scale, for permanent pastures.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*), 1s. 4d. per lb.—A very productive and nutritious grass, suitable for hay, green fodder, or as an ingredient in permanent pastures. In rich soils it yields enormous crops of fodder, while in poor soil it is also productive, along with other grasses, for grazing, when its luxuriant character will be altered, as it readily accommodates itself to circumstances. It is, perhaps, the most largely cultured of any grass in the United States of America. Sow in autumn and spring. Thirty pounds is ample seed for an acre.

Buffalo Grass (*Stentaphrum Americanum*).—Although we are unable to secure seed of this grass, we yet include it in this list, as it is valuable for pastures on certain soils; and roots can be supplied in any quantity. They will grow freely after long carriage. It will grow on the most barren soils either of sandy or gravelly nature, and will cover bare rocks with rich and succulent fodder, if they can get a crevice here and there in which to push their roots. It is also much esteemed both here, in Victoria, and Queensland, for lawns, edgings, and grass-plots generally. Roots should be planted about two feet apart in autumn or spring. Price, 1 cask roots, 20s.; small cases, 5s. to 10s. each.

Clover—white (*Trifolium repens*), 1s. 6d. per lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs., 1s. 4d.—The common white clover has long since become naturalized in many districts, and is very generally found in humid valleys and alluvial flats, near water-courses, &c. It is a valuable ingredient in pastures devoted either to dairying or fattening, and will thrive in comparatively poor land. It will bear stock traffic and over-stocking as well as the most tenacious grasses. In dry and hot weather the

herbage withers and disappears, but it springs up again with surprising rapidity on receipt of moderate rains. It should be introduced and encouraged on all runs where there are suitable spots to be found. It will afterwards be gradually distributed by cattle, and establish itself wherever it finds favourable soil and site. Sow from February to May. Five or six pounds will be sufficient seed for an acre if mixed with grasses; or twenty to twenty-five pounds, if sown alone.

Clover—alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*), 2s. 6d. per lb.—A larger producer than the last, but requiring more abundant moisture. It suits for either pasture or hay where the land is too light and too moist for red clover or lucerne. Sow in September, where the land is permanently moist; otherwise, in March or April. Five or six pounds of seed, for mixing with pasture grasses, will be sufficient. If sown alone, twenty to twenty-five pounds should be used to the acre.

Clover—Red Perennial (*Trifolium pratense*), 1s. 6d. per lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs., 1s. 4d. —An important hay and fodder plant, also known as Cow-grass. It requires rich soil in which there is a good percentage of lime or its equivalent. Where the soil suits, it would add materially to the value of pastures in our cooler districts. It is by nature a biennial; but when grazed upon, under favourable conditions of soil and clime, assumes the character of a perennial. Sow in autumn, twenty pounds to the acre, for hay; a few pounds only when for pasture mixture.

Yellow Clover, or Trefoil.—1s. 6d. per lb.

Scarlet Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—1s. 6d. per lb.

Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*), 1s. per lb.; 90s. per cwt.—Lucerne is so well known that little need be said of its value as a fodder plant. It is the most valuable one we possess. The land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled, and, if of a clayey nature, should be subsoil-drained at least four feet. Sow, for drilling, about 12 lbs., and for broad-casting about 20 lbs. of seed to the acre. The best time for sowing, under ordinary circumstances, is autumn; but spring sowing is also successfully practised by several large growers.

SEED GRAIN.

Wheat.—White Lammas, Purple Straw
Oats—White Tartarian, Potato Oats, Black
Barley.—Cape and English
Rye.—For Green Fodder.

} At Market rates.

FIELD ROOTS.

MANGEL WURZEL, OR MANGOLD.

2s. 6d. per lb.

Long Red — Globe Yellow
Mammoth Long Red — Globe Orange

This crop might, with great advantage, be more extensively cultivated, and, from the large yield of roots, we think it would amply repay the small expense incurred in cultivation, and no dairy farm, however small, should be without a few acres; it greatly adds to the quantity of milk, and can be stored for many months if required. It is useful for feeding all kinds of stock; thrives best in a rich loamy soil, and should always be sown in drills. The quantity of seed required to sow an acre is about 4 lbs. The Long Red and the Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed. A good, strong, deeply-worked soil will produce the heaviest crops. The shell which encases the seed is very hard, and if the weather is unfavourable to germination the seed may lie in the ground for months after sowing. To avoid this, we recommend the following method:—Soak the seed in water for twenty-four hours, then mix with an equal quantity of sand, and spread between a couple of sacks or blankets; the mixture should then be well watered and never allowed to get dry, though *heavy* waterings should be avoided; spread out the seed in a warm, sunny place, and turn the mixture once a day. In about ten days the germ will begin to start, and, as soon as the little white shoot is visible, the seed may be planted in the usual manner, provided the weather is favourable. September is the best month to sow.

YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL.

PURPLE TOP SWEDE TURNIP.

TURNIPS, FIELD VARIETIES.

3s. 6d. per lb.

Skirving's Purple Top Swede, a heavy cropper, fine shape
East Lothian Purple Top Swede, a hardy variety
Emperor Green Top Swede, good size
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen, good quality
Green Top Yellow Aberdeen, good keeper
Scotch Yellow, a very old favourite
White Pomeranian Globe, large.

Where the soil is of a light, compact, loamy nature, Swedes and other turnips will be found valuable where either sheep or cattle are helped by artificial feeding in winter and early spring. Sow about four pounds seed in September, February, and March. Swedes may be sown in beds and transplanted.

CARROT.

6s. per lb.

White Belgian Large Red Altringham.

Sow late in August. It is a valuable crop when the land is adapted to its requirements. The land should be of a light loamy or sandy description, deeply and finely tilled. There is little trouble with the crop, after it is fairly through the ground and had a first weeding and thinning. Six pounds will sow an acre, in drills. The seed should be mixed with sand or bone dust, and well rubbed between the hands to separate the seeds well before sowing. When the summer or spring has been so severe as to destroy the August or September sown crop, another sowing may be made in February or March, which will give a crop worth the trouble, but, of course, not equal to one sown at the proper time and having a fair season to grow in.

VARIOUS FIELD CROPS.

BEAN.

Heligoland or Tick, 6s. per bushel.

Sow from April to August. Good strong soil is preferable to light or sandy. From one to two bushels of seed, according to early or late sowing, will suffice for an acre; the earlier sowings will grow larger than the late, therefore less seed is necessary. Two bushels will sow an acre.

BUCKWHEAT.

Common, 11s. per Bushel; Silver-hulled, 6d. per lb.

More than usual attention has been given to this crop of late. It is one very suitable for culture in so uncertain a climate as this—because, while it is valuable both as food for man, and fodder for his cattle, it can be sown any month from August to March, and produce a good crop from any of these sowings, followed by fairly favourable weather for only a few weeks. It also improves the fertility of the soil in which it grows. Two bushels of seed will sow an acre; but up to four bushels may be sown when it is required as a green manure crop.

The Silver-hulled is a new variety of this very useful plant; it has been tested for many years in America, where it is considered a great improvement on the ordinary variety, maturing earlier and yielding nearly double under the same conditions. The husk of the grain is also thinner.

CABBAGE.

Large Drumhead, 5s. per lb.; Robinson's Champion Ox, 6s. per lb.

Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil. These beds will furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August, and up to February and March, if required. Beds may also be sown in January or February; but June is the best for all the large field cabbage required most during winter and early spring. Two pounds and a-half of seed ought to give plenty of plants for an acre, and allow for thinning the beds.

CHICORY.

Large-Rooted, 3s. 6d. per lb.

In loamy or sandy soils this should be a profitable crop, as the roots are in large demand. Sheep paddocks, where the land will suit, should also be sown with this plant, which is p rennial. Five pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.

MELON (CATTLE).

8s. per lb.

The preserving, or cattle melon is worthy of more attention than usually falls to its share. When the soil is sandy or loamy, and of fair depth, it will yield heavily even in very dry seasons. It gives much heavier and more certain crops than the pumpkin. Sow from August to January. One pound of seeds will sow several acres.

MILLET OR SORGHO (SORGHUM).

Sorgho (black seed) } 6d. per lb., a parcel
Planter's Friend } of 20 lbs. at 5s.
Broom, Millet, 1s. per lb.

Sow for main crop from September to December, soaking the seeds for forty-eight hours. One peck will be ample for an acre. For green fodder sow three-quarters to one and a-half bushels, broadcast; the larger quantity will cause finer straw, which can be made into hay in the ordinary way.

PARSLEY (FOR SHEEP).

3s. per lb.

This is greatly relished by sheep. Sow from one to two pounds per acre with other seeds.

PEAS (FIELD).

Partridge or Grey, 6s. per bushel.
Blue ... ... 10s. „
White ... ... 6s. „

Sow in April, May, or June. One and a-half to two bushels per acre, either in drills or broadcast. Worthy attention, as being well suited to the clime; while both seed and straw are valuable.

PUMPKIN.

Mammoth Cattle, 5s. per lb.; Gramma, 10s. per lb.

The best month to sow is October, though it is common to do so in August and September. There is no advantage in sowing before about the middle of October, so far as field culture is concerned; and if the land and weather be unfavourable, sowing may with advantage be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops the land should be sub-soiled as well as ploughed; and if manure is applied, it should be distributed near the surface and over the whole area devoted to the crop—not merely in the holes where the seeds are sown. One pound of seed will go a long way, but abundance should be sown to provide against loss by insects, though, in this case, thinning will be necessary, unless insects thin the plants sufficiently.

RAPE.

For sowing, 9d. per lb.

Worthy of trial for winter cattle fodder; requires same culture as field cabbage, and may be regarded as possessing the advantages of being more hardy, and also as the crop, if not required for green fodder, can be allowed to run to seed for oil and oil-cake. It may either be sown broadcast or in beds for transplanting. The first rain after the beginning of January will be found the best time for sowing. From three pounds to four pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.

TARES OR VETCHES.

Black, 13s. per bushel; Golden, 14s. per bushel.

Valuable either for hay or green fodder. Sown in April, with barley or rye, these yield an immense amount of forage, which may be made into hay, used green as it is cut, or it may be preserved by pitting, like other green crops, as is a common practice in France and America. It is also a good crop for ploughing in as green manure. They may be sown broadcast, at the rate of a bushel or a bushel and a-half to the acre, and half or a whole bushel of rye or barley may be sown over them. The latter keeps the stems from lying upon the ground, and promotes a better and heavier crop.

TOBACCO.

3s. 6d. per oz. One ounce will yield sufficient plants for an acre.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf.
Florida.
Havana.
Kentucky.
Maryland.
Virginian.

PEARL MILLET.

NEW FODDER PLANTS.

PEARL MILLET (Pencillaria spicata).

This variety is quite distinct from all other Millets; in its young state the shoots are nearly prostrate, but afterwards assume an erect appearance, and rapidly attain a height of from eight to ten feet. The seed-spike is not unlike the Australian Grass Tree, and is crowded with thousands of small seeds. The leaves are not unlike Maize. The plant yields abundantly, and the fodder is much relished by all kinds of stock. Price, 6d. per packet.

PANICUM SPECTABILE (Phillips' Panic Grass). 1s. per packet.

TEOSINTE. REANA (Euchlæna Luxurians).

This is a newly introduced grass of very tall growth, a native of Central America. Being a tropical plant only the warmer districts of this Colony and Queensland are suitable to its cultivation. It reaches a height of ten or twelve feet, and has been grown with success in Queensland, and is highly spoken of there. It resembles maize in general appearance, but sends up a great number of shoots, with an abundance of foliage, and under favourable conditions yields an enormous weight of forage. Price, per packet, 1s.

Prices are subject to the fluctuations of the market value. We will be happy to send special quotations and samples to any of our customers requiring a parcel.

USEFUL TABLE.—Showing quantities required per acre and weight per bushel.

	Quantity per acre.	Weight per bushel.
Beans, Heligoland or Tick	2 bushels	60 lbs.
Buckwheat	2 to 3 ,,	50 ,,
Peas, Field	2 ,,	60 ,,
Grasses, mixed	2 ,,	20 ,,
Couch Grass	20 lbs.	40 ,,
Cocksfoot	2 bushels	20 ,,
Prairie Grass	2 ,,	20 ,,
Perennial Rye-grass	2 ,,	20 ,,
Oats	2 to 3 ,,	40 ,,
Barley	2 to 3 ,,	50 ,,
Rye	2 to 3 ,,	60 ,,
Tares or Vetches	1 ,,	60 ,,
Rib Grass	½ ,,	60 ,,
Flax (for sowing for seed)	1 to 1½ ,,	60 ,,
Flax (for fibre)	3 ,,	60 ,,
Sorghum (for grain or sugar)	¼ bushel	40 lbs.
Sorghum (for green fodder, broadcast)	1 ,,	40 ,,
Planter's Friend (for grain or sugar)	¼ ,,	60 ,,
Planter's Friend (for green fodder, broadcast)	1 ,,	60 ,,
Lucerne, broadcast	20 lbs.	60 ,,
Carrot	6 ,,	
Chicory	4 to 5 lbs.	
Cabbage, Field	2 lbs.	
Turnip	3 to 4 lbs.	
Turnip, Swede	3 to 4 ,,	
Mangel Wurzel	5 to 6 ,,	

PALMS, DRACÆNAS, TREE FERNS, AND CYCADS.

THE very beautiful and striking appearance presented by all the plants classed under the above groups render them a very desirable adjunct to every garden of any pretensions. The stately form of the Palms, the graceful habit of the Tree Ferns, and the very marked beauty of foliage of the Dracænas may be used to the best advantage in the embellishment of a really well-furnished garden.

PALMS.

THOUGH grouped together, it is thought advisable to arrange our list in subdivisions for the sake of convenience, and also assisting those not familiar with the names to form some idea of the characters of the different objects enumerated. All the palms in the list can be grown in the open, in sheltered positions, in the Sydney climate. Species especially hardy, or otherwise noteworthy, will be referred to as they occur in the list.

	Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
ARECA Bauerii	30	2	6
,, monostachys (the Walking Stick Palm)	6 to 10	1	6
Found between the mountains and the coast from Hunter's River northwards. It is interesting from its dwarf habit and slender stem, being in fact a miniature representative of a tall palm.			
,, sapida	25	2	6
BOWENIA spectabilis	50	5	0
CARYOTA sobolifera	60	5	0
CHAMÆROPS Fortuni	12	3	6
Very hardy.			
,, humilis	10	10	0
Very hardy.			
COCOS plumosus	40	2	6
CORYPHA Australis, or LIVISTONA Australis	100 to 150	2	6
This is our well-known Cabbage-tree. It grows naturally on our seaboard regions from the northern to the southern boundaries. It is therefore hardy over a large portion of the colony. It is a noble tree, and of quick growth in good land and well sheltered positions. The fronds are employed in the manufacture of the hats so popular among our young bushmen.			
KENTIA Belmoreana. The Curly Palm of Howe's Island, very ornamental	40	2	6
,, Canterburyana. The Umbrella Palm of Howe's Island, very handsome ..	40	5	0
,, Forsteri. Howe's Island	20	2	6

PALMS, DRACÆNAS, &c.

	Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
KENTIA Mooreana, The Dwarf Palm of Howe's Island	10	5	0
,, Wendlantiana	—	2	6
The Kentias are all well suited for our clime, and especially for growing in large pots or vases for decorating banqueting halls, conservatories, &c. They are quite hardy in all but our coldest districts			
LATANIA Borbonica	20	2	6
LIVISTONIA altissima	100	2	6
,, Mauritiana	25	2	6
,, subglobosa	—	3	6
PHŒNIX dactylifera (Date Palm)	20	2	6
,, reclinata. Very hardy, seeds used as a substitute for coffee	15	2	6
PTYCOSPERMA Alexandræ	153	2	6
SABAL Adansonia. Hardy, stemless palm	—	2	6
,, umbraculifera	80	2	6

NOTE.—Where the height is not given, we have no reliable information on the point.

DRACÆNAS, OR PALM LILIES.

THE species for the most part do not attain to the stature of tall palms. They are remarkable easy to manage under pot culture. The taller kinds in the list have been proved to be quite hardy in all parts of the colony except the coldest.

NOTE.—A, proved hardy. B, not yet proved.

A.

	Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
DRACÆNA Australis	40	1	6
This tall species is a native of Norfolk Island, and has here proved to be very hardy.			
,, indivisa	20	5	0
Another very hardy and comparatively tall species from New Zealand, very palm-like in aspect. The crown of leaves never ramifies, and the leaves are six inches wide when the tree is vigorous.			
,, stricta	25	1	6
,, terminalis	10	5	0

B.

(FROM 4 TO 10 FEET.)

	s.	d.
alba marginata. Long rich green leaves two inches wide with a white margin	3	6
,, Belmoreana. Beautiful broad, creamy-white leaves turning to rose-crimson as they mature	3	6
,, Baptisti. Leaves margined and striped with narrow flakes changing from creamy-white to pale Pink and deep rose	5	0
,, Cooperi. Leaves bronzy, occasionally flaked and margined with brilliant crimson	3	6
,, Crisforthia. Very compact habit; leaves metallic in aspect, striped and margined with bright rose	5	0
DRACÆNA Chelsoni. Leaf large; very dark glossy green, becoming mottled and bordered with deep crimson as the plant develops	3	6
,, erecta. Leaves narrow and short, green, brown and crimson stripes	3	6
,, flamula. Broad leaves, metallic ground, with broad flashes of carmine	3	6
,, Gayi. A dense grower, deep bronze leaves striped with crimson	3	6
,, Guilfoylei. Recurved leaves, marked with yellowish white, and shaded with pink and purple	3	6
,, Hendersoni. One of the finest, with broad arching leaves, carmine, white, and green stripes thickly placed	5	0
,, metallica. Very dark coppery purple when young, and still darker when the leaves mature	3	6
,, Queen Victoria. Pale green and broad foliage, striped and dashed with white; at maturity the leaves wholly white, except the mid-rib which preserves the green	5	0
,, Shepherdi. Pale green, striped with bronzy orange, with crimson margin; a strong grower	3	6
,, splendens. Bronzy green, broken with carmine, occasionally showing stripes	5	0

TREE FERNS.

IT is not thought necessary to particularise distinctions among the species of Tree Ferns here enumerated. All are perfectly hardy so far as our temperatures would affect them; but they require shade and a certain amount of humidity; but even in this they are not so particular as most of the Palms. They can also be grown in pots and vases, and thus made available for *fete* decoration.

	Ht. in ft.	s.	d.	s.	d.
ALSOPHILA Australis	1 to 10	3	6 to 40	0	
,, Cooperi	1 to 6	5	0 to 40	0	
,, Macarthuri	1 to 10	3	6 to 40	0	
CYATHEA dealbata	1 to 4	5	0 to 30	0	
,, medullaris	1 to 4	5	0 to 20	0	
DICKSONIA Antarctica	1 to 10	3	6 to 40	0	
,, excelsa (small)	- to —	3	6 to 5	0	
,, Smithi	1 to 4	5	0 to 20	0	
,, squarrosa	1 to 4	5	0 to 20	0	
,, Youngiana	1 to 4	5	0 to 20	0	

Note.—Extra large trunks at proportionate prices.

CYCADS, OR FERN PALMS.

THESE singular plants, with their elegant, feathery palm-like leaves, are of exceedingly facile culture. Once established, they will endure for centuries all conditions, neglected or otherwise. They are quite hardy here; and being very slow growers, the aim should be to secure the largest specimens possible. Some are trunkless, while others have their crowns of frond-like leaves at the termination of palm or tree-fern-like trunks of considerable stature.

	Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
CATAKIDOZAMIA Hopeana	—	2	6
CYCAS circinalis	4	5	0
,, media	4	2	6
MACROZAMIA corallipes gyrata	4	2	6
MACROZAMIA Denisoni	6	3	6
,, plumosa	—	5	0
ZAMIA Mackenziei	6	2	6
,, spiralis	6	1	6

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

As this list includes trees and shrubs, whether suitable for the park, flower garden, or shrubbery, it is necessarily somewhat lengthy, although we have struck out a large percentage of those usually found in a general catalogue, our aim being the convenience of our friends who favour us with their orders for plants, and who, we hope, will remember that our arrangements do not prevent us from supplying other plants which may be required, although not in the list. Many of the shrubs selected are suitable for pot culture, as well as planting out, and thus are available for the greenhouse or conservatory.

The height of each plant is given, as well as other information, which will be of assistance to those intending to plant, who may not be acquainted with their names and habits.

E. denotes evergreen; **D.** denotes deciduous; **H.** denotes hardiness in coldest districts; **G.** denotes suitable for greenhouse as well as out of doors; **S.** denotes warm or sheltered situations. All those not otherwise marked may be considered hardy in such a climate as our county of Cumberland, but not very much colder. **F.** denotes valued as flowering plants, as well as trees or shrubs, **V.** variegated, or valued for specially beautiful leafage; * requiring artificial warmth.

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E.F.	ABELIA rupestris	4	1	6
E.F.	,, uniflora	2	1	6
E.F.	ABUTILON boule de niege	5	1	6
E.F.	,, Darwinii tasselatum		2	0
E.F.	,, Prince of Orange	6	1	0
E.F.	,, Thompsonii	6	1	6
E.F.	,, vexilarium variegatum	12	1	6
D.H.	ACER negundo (Box Elder)	50	1	6
D.H.	,, platanoides (Norway Maple)	70	1	6
D.H.	,, pseudo-platanus (Sycamore, or False Plane)	100	1	6
E.	ACANTHUS spinosus	6	1	6
E.	ACMENA elliptica (Lilypily)	20	1	6
E.	,, myrtifolia	15	2	6
E.	,, pendula	60	2	6
D.H.	ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum (Horse chestnut	60	2	6
E.	AGAVA Americana	50	1	0
E.	,, variegata	50	1	0
D.H.	AILANTHUS glandulosa	60	1	0
E.	ALEURITES triloba (Candle-nut Tree)	25	2	6
D.H.	ALNUS Capensis	20	1	0
D.H.	ALOYSIA citriodora (Lemon Verbena)	8	1	0
D.H.	,, citriodora (Bergamot)	8	1	6
D.H.	AMORPHA fruticosa	6	1	6
E.H.	ANDROMEDA phillyreæfolia	2	2	6
	,, calyculata	2	2	6
	,, mariana	2	2	6
E.*	ANTHOCERCIS viscosa	6	2	6
E.	ARALIA Bernaysiana	8	7	6
E.	,, elegantissima	8	5	0
E.	,, Japonica	20	1	6
E.	,, papyrifera (Rice-paper Tree)	10	1	6
E.	,, pentaphylla	10	2	6
E.*	,, Schomburgkiana	10	5	0
E.*	,, Shepherdiana	10	5	0
E.*	,, Veitchii	10	5	0

All the species of Aralia are worthy of careful culture for decorative purposes, either in the conservatory, or the pleasure ground.

E.H.	ARBUTUS Andrachne	15	3	6
E.H.	,, unedo (Strawberry Tree)	15	2	6
E.S.G.	ARDISIA crenulata	4	1	6
E.S.G.	,, crispa	3	1	6
E.S.	,, lutea	3	1	6
E.	ARDUINA bispinosa	10	1	6
E.	,, grandiflora	10	1	6
E.	ASTER argophyllus (Musk Aster)	40	2	6

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E.	AUCUBA Japonica	4	1	6
E.S.	BALOGHIA lucida	40	1	6
E.	BAMBUSA arundinaceæ	50	2	6
E.	,, humilis	6	1	6
E.	,, nigra (Black Bamboo)	20	1	6
E.	,, pubescens	20	1	6

Bamboos, or Tree Grasses, thrive well here, and are quite indispensable in first-class improved grounds, as they add a distinct and picturesque feature to ordinary plantations. They will grow anywhere; in swamps, or the dry flats and high lands.

E.	BARKLEYA syringafolia	10	2	6
E.F.	BAUHINIA Hookeri	6	3	6
E.F.	,, purpurea	25	1	6
E.F.	,, scandens (climber)	20	3	6
E.	BENTHAMIA fragifera	10	2	6
E.F.H.	BERBERIS Bealii	6	2	6
E.F.H.	,, Darwini	4	2	6
E.F.H.	,, Fortunei	4	1	6
E.F.H.	,, Leschenaulti	8	1	6
D.H.	,, vulgaris (Common Barberry)	8	1	0

Vulgaris is the well-known English fruit Barberry. It is a dense-growing and prickly bush. The evergreen species are useful under shrubs, as they thrive under tree-shade. They also are ornamental as flowering shrubs, either planted separately in clumps or in hedges.

E.	BORONIA ledifolia	3	2	0
E.	,, megastigma	3	1	6
E.	,, pinnata	3	2	0
E.	,, serrulata (Native Rose)	2	2	6
E.	BOTRYODENDRON latifolium	10	2	6
E.	,, reticulatum	10	1	6
E.	BREXIA Madagascariensis	10	3	6
E.F.	BOUVARDIA Bridal Wreath	4	3	6
E.F.	,, brilliant	4	1	6
E.F.	,, candidissima	4	2	6
E.F.	,, Davisonii	4	1	6
E.F.	,, Humboldtii corymbiflora	4	1	6
E.F.	,, Jacquini	4	1	6
E.F.	,, Jasminiflora	4	1	6
E.F.	,, Maiden's Blush	4	3	6
E.F.	,, Oriana	4	1	6
E.F.	,, triphylla	4	1	6
E.F.	,, Van Houtte	4	1	6
E.F.	,, Vreelandii	4	1	6

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
	Very beautiful dwarf flowering shrubs, brilliant coloured flowers, and much sought for by florists for bouquet arrangement. They are pleasantly perfumed, are very hardy, and nearly always in bloom.			
E.	BRACHYCHITON acerifolia (Fire Tree)	80	1	6
E.	BRASSAIA actinophylla	15	2	6
E.S.	Browallia Jamiesoni	8	1	0
E.S.G.F.	BRUGMANSIA Knightii	10	1	0
E.S.G.F.	,, sanguinea	5	2	6
E.S.F.	,, suaveolens	10	1	0
E.F.	BRUNSFELSIA Americana	6	2	6
E.F.	,, calycina	3	5	0
E.F.	,, confertiflora	3	3	6
E.F.	,, eximea	4	5	0
E.F.*	,, Lisdeni	4	5	0
E.F.	,, latifolia	3	1	6
E.F.	,, uniflora	3	2	6
E.F.	BUDDLEA globosa	8	1	6
E.T.	,, Lindleyana	8	1	0
E.T.	,, paniculata	20	1	0
E.F.	,, salicifolia	10	1	0
E.H.	BURCHELLIA Capensis	10	2	6
E.H.	BUXUS arborea (Tree Box)	20	1	0
E.H.	,, latifolius	8	1	0
E.H.	,, longifolius	8	1	0
E.H.	,, sempervirens	8	1	0
E.H.	,, sempervirens variegata ..	4	1	0
E.	CÆSALPINEA Tara	15	2	6
E.	,, alternifolia	15	2	6
E.	CALIANDRA Portoinensis	10	2	6
E.	CALODENDRON Capensis	15	2	6
E.H.	CALLICOMA serratifolia (Blackwattle)	30	1	6
E.	CAMPHORA officinalis (Camphor Tree)	50	1	6
E.F.	CANTUA buxifolia	6	1	6
E.F.	,, pyrifolia	6	1	6
E.	CAPPARIS Mitchelli	10	2	6
E.	,, spinosa (Caper Bush) ..	6	2	6
E.	CARGILLIA pentaveria	40	1	6
D.H.	CARRYA alba (Hickory)	90	1	6
D.H.	,, microcarpa	80	1	6
D.H.	,, oliviformis	70	1	6
D.H.	,, sulcata	80	1	6
D.H.	,, tomentosa	90	1	6
	The Carrayas are North American timber and nut-bearing trees of great value. The trees are also ornamental. They require good soil, and will withstand the climate of our coldest districts.			
E.	CASSIA corymbiflora	15	1	6
E.F.	CASTANOSPERMUM Australe	70	1	6
E.	CASUARINA quadrivalvis (She oak)	70	1	6
D.H.	CATALPA syringafolia	20	1	6
E.	CERASUS ilicifolia	12	2	6
E	,, Lauro-cerasus (English Laurel or Bay)	20	1	6
E.H.	,, Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel)	20	1	6
	The Laurels are old English favourites. They thrive well here if planted in good strong soil.			
E.F.	CERAPETALUM gummiferum (Christmas Bush)	40		0
E.F.	,, laurifolium (Whitewood)	100	2	0
	The Christmas Bush is a gem in the ornamental department. The flowers first appear about October, and are white and pretty; they soon after change to pink, and as the petals decay gradually, the colour assumes a deep crimson, and so remains until the seed ripens about February. No garden should be without this exquisite shrub.			
D.	CERCIS siliquastrum		1	6

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E.H.	CERATONIA siliqua (Carob Tree) ..	20	1	6
	The Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, or Locust Tree.			
E.S.G.F.	CESTRUM Aurantiacum	8	1	6
E.S.G.F.	,, diurnum	4	1	6
E.S.G.F.	,, nocturnam	6	1	6
E F.	CHÆNESTES jesneroides	10	1	6
E.	CHILIANTHUS disophyllus	6	1	6
D.F.	CHIMONANTHES fragrans (Allspice)	10	1	6
E.F.G.	CHOROZEMA cordata	2	2	6
E.F.	CHRYSTIA grandiflora	3	2	6
E.F.	CISTUS formosus	3	1	6
E.F.	,, Lusitanicus	3	2	0
E.F.	,, Monspelienis	3	1	6
E.	CITHAREXYLUM quadrangulare ..	20	1	6
E.	CITRIOBATIS microphylla	6	2	0
E.F.	CLERODENDRUM fragrans	4	1	6
E.	CLIANTHUS Dampierii (seed) (Desert Pea)	1	1	0
E.F.G.	,, puniceus (Parrot's Beak)	6	2	6
E.S.G.*	COFFEA Arabica (Coffee)	4	2	6
E.G.F.	CORONILLA glauca	4	1	6
E.G.F.	,, velutina	3	1	0
E.	CORYNOCARPUS lævigatus (Karaka Tree)	15	1	6
E.	COTONEASTER microphylla	6	1	6
D.H.	CRATÆGUS coccinia (Scarlet Hawthorn)	20	3	6
D.H.F.	,, macrantha	20	1	
D.H.F.	,, Nepalensis	12	1	
D.H.F.	,, oxycantha	15	0	
E.	CUPANIA Australis (Australian Tamarind)	50	2	6
	Cupania, or Australian Tamarind, is a tree of considerable size and magnificent and remarkable foliage.			
E.G.F.	CUPHEA Gallotiana	2	1	6
E.G.F.	,, Jarulensis	4	1	0
E.G.F.	,, platycentra	1½	1	0
D.H.	CYDONIA Japonica	4	1	0
D.H.	,, Japonica alba	4	1	0
E.F.	CYTISSUS laburnum	8	1	6
D.H.G.F.	DAPHNE Fortunii	4	1	6
E.G.F.	,, odora	4	2	6
E.G F.	,, odora variegata	3	2	6
E.	,, odora rubra	4	2	6
	Daphnes cannot well be left out of a flower garden. They are pretty, very highly perfumed, free bloomers, very suitable in cut-flower bouquets, and universal favourites.			
D.H.F.	DEUTZIA crenata flore pleno ..	3	1	0
D.H.F.	,, crenata variegata	3	1	6
D.H.F.	,, gracilis	1½	1	0
D.G.F.	,, Mexicana	4	1	0
D.H.F.	,, scabra	6	1	0
D.G.F.H.	DIERVILLEA amabilis	6	1	0
D.G.F.H.	,, variegata	3	1	6
D.G.F.H.	,, rosea	3	1	0
D.G.F.H.	,, splendens	3	1	6
D.G.F.H.	,, hortensis nivea ..		2	0
	Diervilleas are desirable plants in garden or greenhouse. They are profuse bloomers, and require little attention.			
E.G.F.	DIOSMA ericoides	3	1	6
E.G.F.	DIPLACUS puniceus	3	1	0
E.G.F.	,, splendens hybrida ..	3	1	0
E.G.F.	DIPLOPAPPUS fructicans	1½	1	6
E.F.G.	DIPTERACANTHUS Herbstii	2	1	0
E.F.	DOMBEYA Mastersi	8	1	6
E.	DORYPHORA sassafras	50	2	6
E.F.	DORYANTHES excelsa (Gigantic Lily)	12	1	6

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E.F.	DURANTA Plumierii	15	1	0
E.F.	,, alba..	6	1	0
E.F.	,, Ellisii	6	1	0
E.F.	EDWARDSIA microphylla	6	2	6
E.	ELÆAGNUS variegatus	10	2	0
E.F.	ELÆOCARPUS cyaneus	20	1	0
E.F.	,, persisifolia . ..	20	2	6
E.G.F.	EPACRIS grandiflora	4	1	6
E.G.F.	,, paludosa	4	1	6
E.G.F.	ERICA Baccans	6	2	6
F.G.E.	,, Bowiana	4	2	6
E.G.F.	, Heymalis	5	3	6
E G.F.	,, Wilmorea	5	3	6

Ericas, or Heaths, are gems either in the garden or the greenhouse They are far from being as extensively patronised as they deserve to be; perhaps because they are rather difficult to establish.

E.F.	ERIOSTEMON nerifolius	10	2	0
D.F.	ERYTHRINA arborea	20	1	0
D.F.	,, Bidwillii	15	1	6
D.G.F.	,, cristagali	20	1	6
D.F.	,, Cunninghami	40	1	6
D.G.F.	,, Madame Belanger ..	6	3	6
D.F.	,, secundiflora	15	1	6

Erythrinas, or Coral trees, are splendid objects in large or small pleasure grounds. They will thrive in the poorest soil or even barren sand, and are handsome even when out of flower.

E.F.	ESCALLONIA macrantha	5	1	6
E.F.	,, Montavidiensis ..	12	1	6
E.F.	,, organensis	5	1	0
E.F.	,, rubra	3	1	0
E.F.	EUCALYPTUS citriodora	75	1	6
E.	,, globulus (Blue Gum, Tasmania)	200	1	6
E.	,, marginata (Jarrah) ..	150	2	6
E.F.	EUGENIA Australis	40	1	6
E.F.	,, Jambosa	20	1	6
E.F.	,, myrtifolia	16	1	6
E.F.	,, ugnii	3	1	6
E.	,, uniflora	20	1	6
E.H.	EUONYMUS Japonicus	12	1	6
E.H.	,, Japonicus variegatus ..	12	1	6
E.H.	,, latifolius	12	1	6
E.H.	,, radicans	4	1	6
E.S.G.F.	EUPHORBIA fulgens	6	2	6
E.S.G.F.	,, splendens	6	1	6
E.S.G.F.	,, Butcherii	4	1	6
E.F.	EUPOMATIA laurina	12	2	6
E.	FABIANA imbricata	4	2	6
E.	FAGUS Cunninghamii			
D.H.	,, sylvatica (Beech)	60	1	6
E.	FICUS Australis	60	1	6
E.H.	,, Benjaminia	20	2	6
E.S.	,, elastica (India-rubber) ..	30	1	6
E.	,, lucida	60	1	0
E.	,, macrophylla (Morton Bay Fig)	100	1	6
E.	,, obtusata	60	1	6
E.S.	,, sanguinervis	15	3	6

This genus is remarkable for its brilliant foliage and far surpasses all others as shade trees. They form enormous trees, and seem to thrive anywhere. For moderate-sized grounds one or two specimens are sufficient, as they are great exhausters of the soil.

E.	FLACOURTIA cataphracta	19	3	6
D.	FRAXINUS excelsior (Ash)	50	1	6
E.	FORSYTHIA viridissima	5	1	6
E.	,, suspensa..	3	1	6
D.F.	FUCHSIA. (See list)			

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E.	GARDENIA citriodora(Citron, scented)	3	3	6
E.G.F.	,, florida flore pleno ..	6	1	6
E.G.F.	,, florida variegata	3	7	6
E.G.F.	,, Fortuni	4	1	6
E.G.F.	,, globosa	6	2	6
E.G.T.	,, magnifica	4	1	6
E.G.F.	,, radicans	1	1	0
E.G.F.	,, radicans variegata ..	1	3	6
E.G.F.	,, Shepherdi	4	1	6
E.G.F.	,, Thunbergiana	6	2	6
E.	GARRYA elliptica	15	2	6
E.F.	GOLDFUSSIA anisophylla	3	1	0
E.	GREWIA occidentalis	10	2	0
E.F.	GREVILLEA Fosterii	4	2	6
E.F.	,, Hillii	20	2	0
E.F.	,, juniparina	5	1	6
E.F.	,, longifolia	6	1	6
E.T.	,, robusta	80	1	6

Grevillea robusta, or silky oak, is a favourite tree for pleasure grounds of some extent. It grows remarkably quick, and is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom, and thrives best sheltered among other trees.

E.F.	HABROTHAMNUS elegans	6	1	0
E.F.	,, fascicularis ..	4	1	0
E.	HAKEA suaveolens	10	2	6
D.F.	HAMELIA patens	10	1	6
E.F.	HASTINGIA coccinea	10	2	6
E.S.	HEBECLINUM ianthinum	2	2	6
E.S.F.	HELIOTROPIUM aureum	2	1	0
E.S.F.	,, la petite negre ..	3	1	0
E.F.	,, Peruvianum.. ..	2	1	0
E.F.	,, triomphe de Leigh..	4	1	0
E.F.	,, Voltairianum ..	2	1	0
E.	HIBISCUS Cocksi	10	3	6
E.G.F.	,, Cooperii	4	2	6
E.	,, grandiflora flore pleno ..	6	2	6
E.	,, liliflorus	10	1	6
D.F.	,, mutabilis	15	1	0
E.F.	,, mutabilis flore pleno ..	10	1	6
E.G.F.	,, rosa splendidus	10	1	6
E.G.F.	,, rosa flore pleno	3	2	6
E.G.F.	,, rosa luteo	3	2	6
D.H.F.	,, Syriacus alba marginatus	5	1	0
D.H.F.	,, Syriacus, in variety ..		1	0

Seem absolutely indispensable to the flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention, in any soil, with or without shelter. All the species are worth places.

D.	HYDRANGEA fimbriata	4	1	6
D.G.F.	,, Hortensis	4	1	0
D.G.F.	,, Hortensis variegata ..	3	2	6
D.G.F.	,, Japonica	4	1	0
D.	,, Japonica rosea ..	4	1	6
D.	,, otaxa	4	1	6

This favourite class is quite indispensable to any flower garden, and will grow well in most situations. Shaded, the large corymbs of flowers of Hortensis will be blue; exposed and in dry places, they are generally pink. A south wall and in good soil is its favourite place.

E.S.	HYMENOSPERMUM pittosporoides ..	15	1	6
D.F.	HYPERICUM floribunda	3	1	6
D.F.	,, monogynum	4	1	6
E.H.	ILEX Altaclarense	12	3	6
E.H.	,, acquifoliua	20	2	0
E.H.	,, acquifolium alba marginata	10	3	6
E.H.	,, acquifolium aurea	10	3	6
E.H.	,, cornuta	8	1	6
E.	,, opaca	25	2	6
E.	,, Paraguayensis	12	1	6

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E.	Illicium anisatum	6	2	6
E.G.F.	Indigofera Australis	5	2	0
E.G.F.	,, decora	2	1	6
E.F.	Inga hæmatoxylon	10	1	6
E.F.	,, pulcherrima	15	2	6
E.F.	Jasminum fruticans (Yellow Jasmine)	8	1	6
E.S.G.F.	Jochroma tubulosa	8	1	0
E G.F.	Justicia carnea	2½	1	6
F.F.	,, cydonifolia	4	1	0
E.G.F.	,, flavescens	3	1	6
E.G.F.	,, flavicoma	3	1	6
E.F.G.	,, splendens	3	1	6
E.G.F.	Kalosanthes coccinea (Crassula)	1½	1	6
D.H.F.	Kerria Japonica	3	1	0
D.H.F.	,, flore pleno	3	1	6
D H.F.	Lagerstrœmia Reginæ	20	1	6
D.H.F.	,, Reginæ alba	12	1	6
E.F.	Lagunaria Patersoni	40	1	6

This is one of the most suitable trees for shelter from sea breezes known in the colony. It seems to court the sea breeze, for it will lean more towards it than away from it, like most other trees.

E.	Laurus Australis	10	1	0
E.	,, Ceylonica	15	2	6
E.H.	,, nobilis (Sweet Bay)	30	2	6
E.	Ligustrum Japonicum	12	1	6
E.	,, Japonicum variegatum	8		6
E.	,, lucidium	20	1	
D.H.	,, vulgare (Privet)	6	0	6
	,, undulatum	6		6

Ligistrums or privets are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges, either to conceal fences or to form breakwinds for flowerbeds, &c. They stand exposure well, and will grow in most soils. Vulgare is extensively used for these purposes in England and elsewhere.

D.H.	Liriodendron tulipiferum (Tulip Tree)	60	3	6
E.F.	Lycium rigidum	4	1	6
E.F.	Magnolia anonæfolia	8	1	6
D.H.F.	,, bicolor	4	1	6
D.H.F.	,, conspicua	20	1	6
D H.F.	,, grandiflora	25	2	6

All the species of Magnolia deserve a place in every garden. Grandiflora is a very popular flowering tree, and grows well everywhere. Its foliage is large and showy, and its large white, powerfully fragrant flowers, are much admired. The deciduous species are very striking objects, when in flower. Anonæfolia is a pretty, shining-leafed shrub, having curious chocolate-coloured flowers, whose odour is powerful, and has a singular resemblance to fine old port wine.

E.G.S.F.	Melastoma heteromala	4	1	6
E.G.S.F.	,, Malabathrica	4	1	6
E.F.	Metrosideros tomentosus	25	2	0
E.S.G.F.	Meyenia erecta	3	2	6
E.S.G.F.	,, erecta alba	2	2	6
E.G.F.	Murraya exotica	8	2	6
E.G.F.	Muraltia Heistaria	4	1	6
E.	Myroxylon pereira (Balsam of Peru)	15	3	6
E.G.	Myrtus communis	6	1	6
E.G.	,, Romanus	4	2	6
E.	Nandina domestica	5	1	6
E.F.	Nerium album	12	1	6
.F.	,, alba pleno	10	1	6
	,, splendens	20	1	6

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E.	Olea Americana	20	1	6
E.	,, acuminata	25	1	6
E.	,, fragrans	3	3	6
E.	,, sativa (varieties)	25	1	6
E.	Omalanthus populifolia	8	1	0
E.	Osmanthus ilicifolius	6	1	6
E.	,, ilicifolius variegatus	6	2	6
D.H.G.F.	Pæonia Moutan	3	3	6
E.	Panax elegans	20	2	6
E.	,, Murrayii	25	2	6
D.H.F.	Paulowina imperialis	15	1	6
E.G.F.	Pavonia coccinea	3	1	0
E.H.F.	Philadelphus coronarius	4	1	6
E.H.F.	,, grandiflorus	4	1	6
E.G.	Phormium Colensoi	3	1	6
E.	,, tenax	5	1	0
E.	,, tenax variegata	7	2	6
E.H.	Photinia glabra	10	2	6
E.H.	,, serrulata	10	1	6
E.	Pisonia grandis	5	2	6
E.	Pithicolobium umbrosum	20	1	6
E.H.	Pittosporum eugenoides	15	1	6
E.H.	,, lucidum	12	1	6
E.H.F.	,, Tobira	10	1	6
E.H.	,, Tobira variegata	6	2	6
E.F.	,, undulatum	25	1	6

All the Pittosporums are highly ornamental, and are suitable for single specimens in the shrubbery or for ornamental evergreen hedges.

D.H.	Platanus Orientalis (Plane Tree)	50	1	6
E.G.F.	Plumbago Capensis	5	1	0
E.G.F.	,, Larpentæ	1	1	0
E.S.G.F.	,, rosea	3	2	6
E.F.	,, Zeylanica	8	1	0
D.S.G.F.	Poinsettia pulcherrima	12	1	6
E.G.F.	Polygala cordifolia	4	2	6
E.G.F.	,, grandiflora	6	1	6
E G.F.	,, grandis	5	2	6
E.F.	,, myrtifolia	6	1	0
E.F.	,, speciosa	8	1	6

Polygalas suit our climate well. They are pretty flowering shrubs, and will grow in any soil, wet or dry.

D.H.	Populus argentia (Poplar)	40	1	0
D.H.	,, dilitata	70	1	0
D.H.	,, tremula	50	1	0
D.	Punica granatum (Pomegranate)	10	1	6
D.F.	,, granatum flore pleno	10	1	6
D.F.	,, granatum alba	10	1	6
D.H.F.	Pyrus aucuparia (Mountain Ash)	30	1	6
D.H.F.	,, Japonica	8	1	6
D.H.	Quercus Castanea	60	1	6
D.H.	,, Cerris	50	1	6
E.H.	,, Leucombiana	30	1	6
D.H.	,, pedunculata (English Oak)	60	1	6
E.H.	,, Suber (Cork Oak)	35	2	6
D.H.	,, tinctoria	70	2	6
E.H.	,, virens	40	2	6
E.G.F.	Raphiolepis Indica	4	1	6
E.F.	Rhododendron arborea	8	3	6
E.F.	,, Gibsonii	8	2	6
E.F.	,, ponticum	8	1	6
E.F.	,, ponticum roseum	8	2	6
E.	Rivinia lævis	12	1	6
D.	Rhus rhodanthema	15	2	6
D.	,, succedania	10	1	6
D.H.F.	Robinia hispida	3	1	6
E.S.G.F.	Rondeletia anomala	1½	1	6
E.S.G.F.	,, speciosa	3	3	6
E.S.G.F.	,, versicolor	4	2	6
E.	Royena lucida	6	1	6

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E G.F.	Russellia juncea	6	1	6
E.G.F.	,, multiflora	6	1	6
E.	Rubus Eglanteria	10	1	0
E.	Ruscus latifolius	1½	1	6
D.H.	Salix Aurea	40	1	0
D.H.	,, Babylonica	60	1	0
D.H.	,, Helix	10	1	0
D.H.	,, laurina	8	1	0
D.H.	,, Russelliana	40	1	0

Salix Babylonica, the well-known Weeping Willow, thrives best in light, moist soils. It will grow best near ponds or water-courses, and even in the water, if not too deep. All the species are worth a place, where the situation is sufficiently moist. Osiers for the basket maker, ought to be a profitable crop on swampy land.

E.	Salvia aurea	5	1	0
D.H.	Sambucus racemosus	12	1	6
E.	Sanchezia nobilis variegata	3	2	6
E.	Sapota Australis	30	1	6
E.	Schinus molle	15	1	6

The Californian pepper tree, a beautiful tree of graceful habit, thrives well in the colony. It has light green foliage and bright scarlet berries.

E.S.F.	Solandra grandiflora	15	2	6
E.S.F.	,, lævis	4	2	6
D.H.F.	Spiræa corymbosa	5	1	0
D F.	,, Douglassii	3	1	0
D.F.	,, grandiflora	4	2	6
D.H.F.	,, prunifolia	4	1	6
D.H.F.	,, ,, flore pleno	4	1	6

Free flowering and useful in ornamental grounds.

E.F.	Stenocarpus Cunninghamii	25	2	6
E.F.	,, salignus	8	2	6
E.	Sterculea heterophylla	30	1	6
E.G.F.	Swainsonia Greyana	4	1	6
E.G.F.	,, Osbornii	2	1	6
E.G.F.	,, pulchella	3	1	6
E.	Syncarpia laurifolia	15	1	6

Syncarpia laurifolia, or Turpentine, is one of our native trees; now thought much of as a shelter tree, particularly where heavy shelter is required.

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.

It has a fine dark green foliage, and forms a handsome tree as single specimens in a park.

D.H.F.	Syringa vulgaris (Lilac)	12	1	6
E.F.	Tecoma Capensis	12	1	6
E.F.	,, fulva	4	1	6
E.F.	,, stans	12	1	6
E.F.	,, pulchra	8	1	6
E.F.	,, velutina	15	1	6

All the Tecomas are showy, free-flowering shrubs. Capensis may also be used as a climber; it blossoms the year round, is very easily cultivated, and no plant can surpass it for covering unsightly fences or such like objects.

E.F.	Telopea speciossima	10	1	6
E.	Thea Bohea	8	2	6
D.H.	Tilia Europea (Linden)	50	1	6
E.	Tristania nerifolia	25	2	6
D.H.	Ulmus campestris (English Elm)	80	1	6
E.	,, Chinensis (Chinese Elm)	30	1	6
E.H.	,, montana (Wych Elm)	40	1	0
E.F.	Veronica gracilis	5	1	0
E.G.F.	,, Hendersonii	4	1	0
E.G.F.	,, ,, variegata	3	1	6
E.G.F.	Verticordia Brownii	2	2	6

This pretty little plant suits either garden or pot culture; it is a perpetual bloomer and easily cultivated.

E.F.	Viburnum Chinensis	8	1	6
E.F.	,, macrocephalum	6	2	6
E.F.	,, odoratissimum	8	1	6
E.F.	,, punctatum	6	1	6
D.H.F.	,, opulus	10	1	6
E.H.F.	,, tinus	10	1	6
E.H.F.	,, ,, lucidum	10	1	6
E.H.F.	,, suspensum	15	1	6
D.H.	Vitex agnus castus	6	1	0
E.F.	Xanthorrhæa, sorts from	1 to 15	2	6
E.F.	Yucca filamentosa	4	2	0
E.F.	,, alcæfolia	2	2	6
E.F.	,, ,, variegata	3	10	6
E.F.	,, gloriosa	12	1	6

TREES SUITABLE FOR FORMING AVENUES.

We omit Conifers and Taxads from this list, merely remarking that all that are marked over thirty feet high, in our list of these classes, are suitable for forming avenues, though it will be necessary to consider the climate for which they are wanted, before deciding upon a selection. Avenues may be formed with one kind of tree only, or they may be formed of a variety; in the latter case care must be observed in selecting such as will harmonize well with one another. Leaving out the Pine family, then, as all more or less suited for avenue planting, we proceed to give a short list of other trees suitable for that purpose.

Bambusa arundinaceæ (Bamboo)
Brachychiton acerifolium (flame tree)
Camphora officinalis (Camphor)
Castanea vesca (Spanish Chestnut)
Cassia corymbiflora
Castanospermum Australe (Moreton Bay Chestnut)
Cerassus ilicifolius
,, Lauro cerassus
,, Lusitanica
Ceratapetalum gummiferum (Christmas Bush)
Ceratapetalum laurifolium
Ceratonia siliqua
Corynocarpus lævigatus
Doryophora sassafras
Elæocarpus cyaneus
Erythrina arborea
,, Cunninghami
,, secundiflora
Eucalyptus citriodorus
Eugenia Australis
Ficus lucida
,, macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig)
Lagunaria Patersoni
Laurus Australis
Magnolia grandiflora
Metrosideros tomentosus
Olea Europæa (Olive)
Omalanthus populafolius
Pithicolobium umbrosum
Pittosporum Tobira
,, undulatum
Platanus orientalis
Populus argentia
,, dilitata
,, tremula
Quercus Castanea (and all the other species in our list)
Salix Babylonica
Stenocarpus Cunninghami
Sterculea heterophylla

Note.—All the hardy Palms marked in our Palm list over fifteen feet high may be added to the above; but should only be employed when the soil and situation seem to be suitable for their vigorous growth, because sickly, stunted, and weatherbeaten Palms are miserable objects to look upon, while they are quite the reverse when in good trim. Reference to the main lists will afford further information.

SHELTER TREES.

SHELTER is a desideratum both in regard to fruit culture and to pleasure grounds. Flower gardens especially need it; and where natural shelter is wanting, artificial must be provided before there can be satisfactory results. Some kind of shelter may be obtained by walls and buildings for small gardens; but even for these such shelter is but a poor substitute for that of tree foliage.

In selecting from this list it will be necessary to take into consideration the nature of the ground to be planted. It may frequently happen that a wet or swampy place has to be planted to break the wind which passes over a flat surface; to plant such, the choice of trees that will thrive in such a position will be requisite. On the other hand, where the situation is of a dry nature, it would be useless to plant trees that would only thrive in moist positions.

PINE TRIBE.

ARAUCARIA excelsa (suitable for dry or wet situations; first-class for sea winds)
ARAUCARIA Cunninghami (dry or wet situations)
,, Cookii (dry or wet situations)
FRENELA cupressiformis (dry situations)
,, pyramidalis (dry situations)
,, verrucosa (dry situations)
JUNIPERUS Bermudiana (dry situations)
,, Virginiana (dry situations)
OCTOCLINUS Macleyana (dry situations)
PINUS halepensis (dry or wet situations)
,, maritima (dry or wet situations)
,, pinaster (dry or wet situations)
,, pinea (dry situations)
,, strobus (dry situations)
PODOCARPUS totara (dry or wet situations)
SEQUOIA sempervirens (wet situations)
TAXODIUM distichum (wet situations)
THUJA gigantea (dry situations)
,, Orientalis (dry situations)

VARIOUS TRIBES.

BAMBUSA arundinaceæ (dry or wet)
BUDDLEA paniculata (dry or wet, low shelter)
CALLICOMA serratifolia (wet, low shelter)
CASUARINA quadrivalvis (wet)
CERATONIA siliqua (dry)
CORYNOCARPUS lævigatus (wet)
CRATÆGUS macrantha (dry, hedges)
,, oxycantha (dry, hedges)
DURANTA Plumeri (dry or wet, low shelter)
ERYTHRINA Cunninghami (dry)
ESCALLONIA Montavidiensis (dry or wet, low shelter)
JASMINUM fruticans (dry or wet, low shelter)
LAGUNARIA Patersoni (dry, the best shelter from sea winds)
POLYGALA grandiflora (dry, low shelter)
SALIX Babylonica (wet; and also all the species of Willows, cannot be too wet)

NOTE.—Low shelter means to prevent winds under tall shelter, or to shelter close at hand when there is no room for tall shelter. Reference to the principal lists will afford information as to climate for which the trees are adapted, &c.

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

ABBREVIATIONS.—All the plants in this list not distinguished by any letter preceding the name are perfectly hardy in the vicinity of Sydney, and of course will be so in any similar climate. H.H.—Those species which will withstand a climate somewhat colder than Sydney, but not of the coldest districts, will have H.H. before the name. H.—Those which grow in the coldest parts of Australia will be marked H.S.—When S. is attached to a name it will denote the quality suitable for shelter or exposure to strong or blighting winds. S.S. denotes the same quality superlatively.

	Name.	Ht. in ft.	s. d.	s. d.
H.	ABIES Alba	40 to 50	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, Cephalonica ..	60 to 80	2 6 to	3 6
H.	,, cœrulea ..	20 to 30	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, communis ..	40 to 100	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, excelsa ..	70 to 100	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, Orientalis ..	40 to 70	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, Smithiana ..	80 to 100	2 6 to	3 6
H.H.	ARAUCARIA Bidwillii	100 to 150	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, Brasiliana	80 to 100	7 6 to	10 6
H.H.	,, Cookii ..	80 to 100	2 6 to	3 6
H.H.	,, Cunninghami	80 to 100	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, excelsa ..	100 to 150	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, imbricata	100 to 150	3 6 to	5 0
H.	,, Ruleii ..	30 to 40	3 6 to	5 0

Excelsa is the well-known Norfolk Island Pine, so much admired as an ornamental tree, and sought after in all parts of the world where the climate permits it to grow. Although it will not grow in the colder districts, it is one of the best for shelter from strong sea breezes.

	Name.	Ht. in ft.	s. d.	s. d.
H.	BIOTA Meldensis ..	15 to 20	1 6 to	2 6
H.	CEDRUS Atlantica ..	80 to 100	3 6 to	5 0
H.	,, Deodara ..	100 to 150	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunii	20 to 30		3 6
H.H.	CRYPTOMERIA araucariodes	50 to 60	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	CRYPTOMERIA elegans ..	50 to 60	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, Lobii ..	60 to 100	1 6 to	2 6
	CUNNINGHAMIA lanceolata	30 to 40	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	CUPRESSUS Benthamiana	60 to 70	2 6 to	3 6
H.H.	,, Cashmeriana	70 to 90	2 6 to	3 6
H.H.	,, Corneyana ..	30 to 40	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, excelsior ..	30 to 40	2 6 to	3 6
H.H.	,, funebris ..	40 to 60	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, Goveniana ..	20 to 25	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, Lambertiana	50 to 100	2 6 to	3 6
H.H.	,, Lawsoniana	50 to 100	2 6 to	3 6

This is one of the very best of the Cypresses for ornamental purposes, stands exposure well, and is of

	Name.	Ht. in ft.	s. d.	s. d.
	rapid growth. A grand single specimen tree. It is indigenous to California.			
H.H.	CUPRESSUS macrocarpa	50 to 100	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, majestica ..	40 to 50	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, pendula ..	40 to 60	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, sempervirens	30 to 50	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, torulosus ..	60 to 100	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, Uhdeana ..	40 to 50	2 6 to	3 6
H.	DACRYDIUM elatum ..	50 to 60		10 6
H.	DAMMARA Australis ..	150 to 200		5 0
H.	,, ovata ..	60 to 80		10 6
H.	,, robusta ..	100 to 150	2 6 to	3 6
H.H.	FRENELA cupressiformis	30 to 40	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, pyramidalis	60 to 80	1 6 to	2 6
H.	JUNIPERUS Attica ..	20 to 30	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, Bermudiana	20 to 30	2 6 to	3 6
H.	,, Chinensis ..	40 to 50	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, Cracovia ..	10 to 15	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, macrocarpa	60 to 10	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, oxycedrus	10 to 15	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, prostrata ..	3	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, rufescens ..	8 to 10	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, sphærica ..	30 to 40	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, Virginiana	40 to 50	1 6 to	2 6
	The Juniper tribe is a very useful one for ornamental planting. They are of compact habit, will look well as single specimens or in clumps, on lawns or elsewhere.			
H.H.	OCTOCLINUS Macleayna (Leichhardtia) ..	50 to 60	2 6 to	3 6
H.H.	LIBOCEDRUS Chiliensis	50 to 60	2 6 to	3 6
H.	PHYLLOCLADUS alpinus	40 to 50	2 6 to	3 6
H.	,, tricho-manoides	40 to 60	2 6 to	3 6
H.	PICEA amabilis.. ..	150 to 200	3 6 to	5 0
H.	,, Pindrow	60 to 80	3 6 to	5 0
H.	,, Webbiana .	80 to 100	3 6 to	5 0
H.	PINUS Benthamiana (ponderosa)	150 to 200	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	PINUS Canariensis ..	40 to 50	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, excelsa	60 to 70	1 6 to	2 6
S.S.H.	,, halepensis ..	100 to 150	1 0 to	1 6
H.H.	,, insignis	80 to 100	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, Laveana	30 to 40	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, longifolia ..	80 to 100	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, montana.. ..	20 to 30	1 6 to	2 9
H.	,, mugho	30 to 40	1 6 to	2 6
S.S.	,, Pinaster	50 to 60	1 0 to	1 6
S.S.	PINUS pinea	50 to 60	1 0 to	1 6
H.	,, strobus	50 to 60	2 6 to	3 6
H.H.	,, tenuifolia ..	80 to 100	2 6 to	3 6

Of the Pines, the most beautiful, as single specimens, are, perhaps, INSIGNIS, LONGIFOLIA, and TENUIFOLIA; but they require shelter from cold winds, and therefore should always be planted to leeward, the hardier Pines being placed to windward. PINASTER, PINEA, MARITIMA, and HALEPENSIS are those best for shelter, and either of them will thrive in wet or dry soil; they do not grow fast in stiff clay, unless well prepared in the first instance by trenching, so as to give them a good start.

H.H.	PODOCARPUS cupressinus	50 to 60		1 6
H.H.	,, ferugineus	40 to 50		1 6
H.H.	,, spinulosus	50 to 80		1 6
H.	,, Totara ..	60 to 80		2 6
H.	RETINOSPORA ericoides	10 to 15	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, obtusa ..	20 to 30	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, plumosa	10 to 15	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, squarrosa	15 to 20	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	SEQUOIA sempervirens	150 to 200	3 6 to	5 0
H.	TAXODIUM distichum ..	50 to 100	2 6 to	3 6
H.	TAXUS baccata	15 to 20	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, elegantissima ..	10 to 12	2 6 to	3 6
H.	,, Japonica ..	10 to 12	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	THUJA elegantissima ..	10 to 15	2 6 to	3 6
H.H.	,, flageliformis ..	15 to 20	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, Knightii ..	50 to 60	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, Lobbi (gigantea)	60 to 100	1 6 to	2 6
H.H.	,, Orientalis ..	30 to 40	1 0 to	1 6
H.H.	,, ,, aurea	4 to 8	2 6 to	3 6
H.H.	,, Skinnerii ..	40 to 50	1 6 to	2 6
	Thujas, or Arborvitæ, are of quick and easy growth, will grow in exposed situations, are not particular as to soil, and readily form, when planted in rows a few feet apart, the best and most easily made shelter for small gardens. The Chinese Arborvitæ (Thuja Orientalis) has been most used for this purpose, and will bear clipping, as a hedge.			
H.	THUJOPSIS borealis ..	40 to 50	2 6 to	3 6
H.	,, dolobrata ..	60 to 80	1 6 to	2 6
H.	,, ,, variegata	40 to 50	2 6 to	3 6
H.	TORREYA nucifera ..	10 to 12	2 6 to	3 6
H.H.	WELLINGTONIA gigantea	350 to 400	3 6 to	5 0
H.H.	WIDRINGTONIA cupressoides	6 to 10		2 6

CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS.

THIS list contains a selection of the choicest and most useful. Any selected from it may be looked upon as certain to be suitable to the climate or the cultivation indicated. With the exception of the Ivys, and one or two others, the whole comprised in the list are handsome flowering plants, and valued as such, as well as for their trailing and climbing habits. E.—evergreen; D.—deciduous; H.—hardy; G.—greenhouse; W.—wall.

		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
H.D.	AMPELOPSIS hederacea	20	1 6
H.D.	,, tricuspidata	20	1 6
	The Virginian Creeper, a well-known favourite, hardy, and a rapid grower. It has fine foliage, and is of easy culture.		
E.	ARISTOLOCHIA gigantea	20	2 6
E.	BIGNONIA argyrea violacæ	10	2 6
E.H.	,, capreolata	15	1 6
D.	,, Chamberleana	40	2 6
E.H.	,, chirere	20	3 6
E.	,, excelsa	20	2 6
E.	,, Latrobi	20	1 6
E.	,, Lindleyana	15	1 6
E.	,, Tweediana	20	1 6
E.H.	,, venusta	20	1 6
	All the Bignonias are worthy of a place in the flower garden, being of easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. Venusta, when grown as a large specimen on a trellis, or trained against a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange-coloured flowers.		

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E.W.	BUGAINVILLEA glabra	16	2	6
D.W.	,, speciosa	25	2	6
D.W.	,, spectabilis	25	2	6
D.W.	,, splendens	20	2	0
D.W.	,, ,, var. magenta	25	2	6

Bugainvilleas are magnificent and showy when in flower; they continue in bloom for a long time, like good soil, may be grown as a shrub, but are best trained against a wall on a northerly aspect; when in flower, they are so brilliant that they will attract attention at a distance of a mile.

E.	CANAVALLIA Bonariensis	50	2	6

This plant has scarcely an equal in extent, or quickness of growth, or beauty of foliage. Its leaves are large, and of a brilliant shining green, with bright crimson spikes of pea-like flowers.

D.	CISSUS heterophyllus variegatus ..	3	1	0
D.G.H.	CLEMATIS Fortunii	5	3	6
D.G.	,, lanuginosa	10	3	6
D.G.	,, ,, candida ..	10	5	0
E.H.	,, microphylla	4	2	6
D.G.H.	,, Sieboldti	4	3	6
E.H.	COBÆA scandens	20	1	6
E.	FICUS stipulata (Climbing Fig) ..	25	1	0
E.G.	GELSEMIUM sempervirens	4	1	6
E.	HARDENBERGIA ovata alba ..	4	2	6
E.	HEDERA helix (Ivy)	40	1	0
E.	,, ,, Rægneriana ..	40	1	0
E.	,, ,, variegata	20	1	0
E.	,, latifolia maculata	10	1	6
E.	,, palmata	10	1	6

Ivys are so well known that they require no description here, further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere.

E.H.	IPOMÆA Learii	25	1	0

These Ipomeas are perpetual flowering climbers, with very showy flowers; they are rapid growers, and soon cover a large space, and are well adapted to grow upon trellises or high fences; soil and situation not important.

E.	JASMINUM gracile	3	1	6
E.	,, grandiflorum	15	1	6
E.G.W.	,, Sambac	16	2	6
E.G.W.	,, ,, flore pleno ..	6	2	6
E.	LONICERA aurea variegata	10	1	6
E.	,, flexuosa	15	1	0
E.	,, Japonica	25	1	6
E.	,, rubrum	10	1	6
E.	LOPHOSPERMUM grandiflorum ..	6	1	6
E.G.	MANETTIA glabra	4	1	6

Manettia is a decided gem, either in the flower border or the conservatory. It has nice foliage, slender habit, and abundant fine scarlet, large, tube-like flowers.

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
D.	MANDEVILLEA suaveolens	25	1	6
E.	MAURANDYA alba	10	1	6
E.	,, Barclayana	15	1	6
E.	,, semperflorens	10	1	6
E.G.	OXERA pulchella	6	2	6
E.W.	PASSIFLORA alata	20	1	6
E.W.	,, Buonapartia	20	2	6
E.W.	,, Decaisneana	30	2	6
E.	,, edulis	30	1	6
E.W.	,, racemosa	20	3	6

Passion Flowers are all fine ornamental climbers, with very handsome flowers. They require training on trellis work, and do well in most situations near Sydney. Several of the species bear fruit; edulis is a common fruit in our markets.

E.H.	PHASEOLUS caracalla	30	2	6
E.W.	PETREA volubilis	10	2	6
E.H.	Quisqualis glabra	20	2	6
E.H.	,, Indica	20	2	6

These are very rare and interesting plants, well suited for beautifying arbours or trellis works.

E.	RHYNCOSPERMUM jasminoides ..	6	1	6
E.	,, ,, variegata	3	1	6
E.	SOLANUM jasminoides	25	1	6
E.	SOLLYA heterophylla	3	1	6
E.G.W.	STEPHANOTIS floribunda	20	3	6

Stephanotis is prized as a first-rate plant for exhibition; it is usually grown in the greenhouse, but will do in warm situations out of doors. The foliage is wax-like, and the flowers are pure white, and produced in abundant clusters.

E.	STIGMAPHYLLON ciliatum	20	1	6
E.	TACSONIA ignea	20	1	6
E.	,, manicata	40	1	6
E.	,, Morti	20	1	6
D.	TECOMA grandiflora	30	1	6
E.	,, jasminoides	20	1	6
E.G.	THUNBERGIA chrysops	4	1	6
E.H.	,, coccinea	4	1	6
E.G.	,, Hantagni	4	1	6
E.G.	,, laurifolia	15	1	6
E.	WISTARIA Bidwilli	50	2	6
D.H.	,, magnifica	50	2	6
D.H.	,, megasperma	50	2	6
D.	,, sinensis	20	1	6
D.	,, ,, alba	20	1	6

Wistaria sinensis is a strong-growing deciduous climber, so handsome and strikingly unlike any other that it should never be omitted from an ornamental ground. In good deep soil it grows to an enormous size and length. The flowers are blue, and hang in bunches and spikes a foot long, and are so abundant as to completely hide the stems and branches. The time of flowering is early spring; the plant is in full bloom before it puts forth a leaf.

Herbaceous, Succulent, and Soft-wooded Plants.

ABBREVIATIONS:—T.—Tender; P.—for pot culture only. All not marked may be grown in borders, pots, or otherwise, without artificial temperature.

THE description of plants in this list, except those specially marked for pot culture, are a selection suitable for Flower Gardens, chosen parts of the Shrubbery, or Pleasure Ground. All of them are really desirable, particularly for small gardens, where neatness and attention are practised. In larger grounds most of them are indispensable.

Like the previous lists, this one has been prepared with much care, and everything left out that seemed not really wanted for first-class establishments as well as Cottage Gardens. We again remind our customers that we can supply any other plants that they may desire, and that are obtainable in this or the neighbouring colonies.

		s.	d.
T.	ACHYRANTHES aurea reticulata	1	0
T.	,, Herbstii	1	0
	AGAPANTHUS umbellatus	1	0
	,, ,, variegatus ..	1	6
T.P.	ALOCASIA Jenningsii	1	6
T.P.	,, macrorhiza variegata	5	0
T.P.	,, metallica	3	6
	ALPINA nutans	1	0
	ALTENANTHERA spathulata	1	0
	,, versicolor	1	0
	ANDROPOGEN Schœnantha (Lemon Grass)	1	6
	ANEMONE Japonica	1	0
	ANTHEMIS nobilis (for edgings)	0	9
T.P.	ANTHURIUM cordifolium	7	6
T.P.	,, leuconeurum	7	6
T.P.	,, Scherzerianum	5	0
	AQUILEGIA, fine varieties	1	0
T.P.	BEGONIA Hendersonii	1	6
T.P.	,, Imperialis Samerandi	3	6
T.P.	,, Ingramii	1	6
T.P.	,, manicata	1	6
T.P.	,, Queen Victoria	1	6
T.P.	,, ricinfolia maculata	1	6
	,, and several other varieties from	1	6
	BELLIS perennis (Daisy) varieties	0	9
T.P.	BILBERGIA gigantea	3	6
T.P.	,, grandiflora	2	6
T.P.	,, viridiflora	2	6
T.P.	,, zebrina nana	2	6
	BOCCONIA cordata	1	6
	,, Japonica	1	6
T.P.	CALADIUM amabile	2	6
T.P.	,, argyrites	2	6

See list of Foliage Plants for many beautiful kinds of this very popular hot-house plant.

	CAMPANULA media (Canterbury Bell) ..	1	6
	,, pentagonia	1	6
	CEREUS flagelliformis	1	6
	,, grandiflora	1	6
	,, Lowii	1	6
	,, Macdonaldii	1	6
	,, Mallisoni	1	6
	,, speciosissimus	1	6
	,, triangularis	1	6

These plants, generally known as "Cactus," are suited for culture either in greenhouse, window, verandah, or on rockwork. They may also be planted in the open borders where the climate is not more frosty than the county of Cumberland. The flowers are grand, both for colour and size. Grandiflora and triangularis are white, very large, and their flowers expand only during night.

	CHEIRANTHUS Cheiri (Wallflower) ..	0	9
	CHELIDONIUM majus (Celandine)	1	0
	DIELYTRA spectabilis	2	6
	DIGITALIS, varieties (Foxglove)	1	0
P.	EPIPHYLLUM Bridgesi	2	6
P.	,, Jenkinsoni	1	6
P.	,, Russelliana	2	6
P.	,, Snowi	2	6
	,, speciosum	1	6
P.	,, violaceum	2	6

Superior to the Cereus for pot culture. Many of them are truly beautiful, both in colour and form. All are singularly well suited for verandah gardens, as no amount of neglect will destroy them.

	EUPATORIUM riparium	1	0
	FARFUGIUM grande	1	6
	FUNKIA cœrulea	1	6
	,, Japonica	1	6
	GAZANIA splendens	1	0

		s.	d.
P.T.	GLOXINIA, good collection, from	1	0
	GYNERIUM argentium (Pampas Grass) ..	1	6
	HAWORTHIA attenuata	1	6
	HEDYSARIUM coronarium	1	0
	HEMIMERIS grandiflora	1	0
	HETROCENTRUM roseum	1	0
T.P.	IMPATIENS Hookeriana	1	0
	IRESINE accuminata	1	0
	,, Lindeni	1	0
	IRIS pseudo acorus	1	6
	,, Susiana	3	6
	,, and other species and varieties, from	1	0
	LIBONIA floribunda	1	0
	LINUM trigynum	1	0
	LOBELIA Paxtoni	1	0
	,, several herbaceous varieties ..	1	0
	LYCHNIS Chalcedonica	1	0
T.	MARANTA Portiana	2	6
T.P.	,, regalis	5	0
T.P.	,, sanguinea	2	6
T.	,, zebrina	3	6

For further collection, see list of foliage plants.

	MESEMBRYANTHEMUM album	1	0
	,, aureum	0	6
P.	MIMULUS moschatus (Musk)	0	6
	,, other species, from	1	0
	MYOSOTIS palustrus (Forget-me-not) ..	1	0
	,, Azoricus	1	0
T.P.	NEIREMBERGIA gracilis	1	0
	PÆONIA officinalis, varieties	1	6
	PENTSTEMON	1	0
	,, Alphonse Karr	1	0
	,, rubra	1	6
	,, venustum	1	6
	PHLOX. (See separate list.)		
P.	PITCARNIA pyramidalis	2	6
	PLATICODON chinensis alba	2	0
	,, cœrulea	2	0
	POLYANTHUS, varieties	1	0
P.	PRIMULA Japonica	1	6
P.	,, prænitens (Chinese Primrose) ..	1	6
	,, veris (Cowslip)	1	0
P.	,, verticillata sinensis	1	6
	,, vulgaris (Common Primrose) ..	1	0
	,, ,, rubra pleno (double red)	1	6
	,, ,, (double lilac)	1	6
	,, ,, (double white)	1	6
	,, ,, (double yellow)	1	6

All the primroses marked for pot culture are admirable plants for greenhouse or window gardening. They will flower all through the winter months, and do not require artificial warmth. They can be grown in the borders, but are best under pot culture.

	RICHARDIA Æthiopica (Ethiopian Lily) ..	1	0
	SALVIA barbata	1	6
	,, Mexicana	1	0
	,, patens	2	0
	,, splendens	1	0
	SAPONARIA officinalis	1	0
	SCUTTELLARIA trianea	1	6
	,, Ventenati	1	0
	SEDUM Sieboldti	1	0
	,, many others from	0	6
	SIPHOCAMPYLOS coccinea	2	6
	SPIGILLIA Marilandica	2	0
	STAPELIA stellaris	1	0
	STATICE brassicafolia	2	6
	,, ,, Dicksoni	2	6
	,, Halfordi	2	6

		s.	d.
P.	Streptocarpus biflorus	1	6
P.	Tradescantia discolor	1	0
	,, ,, variegata.. ..	1	0
	Tritoma uvaria	1	0
	Tusselago Farfara	1	0

		s.	d.
	Viola cœrulea (Violet)	0	6
	,, ,, flore pleno (Double Violet)	1	0
	,, ,, alba	0	6
	,, ,, Czar	0	6
	,, tricolor (Pansy) in variety ..	1	0

FOLIAGE PLANTS.

Leaves Variegated or Coloured.

Fine foliaged plants have become the fashion everywhere, and they certainly are very interesting and attractive, either in the drawing-room, the greenhouse, the stove, or in the open garden. The following list comprises plants of this class suitable for any of these positions.

A well-lighted room or a greenhouse display these plants to greater advantage than they can be displayed in the open air; and they have the best effect when luxuriantly grown, and nicely arranged in company of their own class.

Many of these beautiful plants which are too tender for the open air can be cultivated in a small space as small specimens; a small room covered with glass, or even a large glazed case or window would be sufficient for some of the prettiest.

Abbreviations:—G, for greenhouse culture; H, hardy near Sydney; C, climber.

		s.	d.
	Abutilon Auguste Paswald	1	6
	,, Thomsoni	1	6
	,, Vaxilarium variegatum ..	1	6
H.	Agapanthus umbellatus variegatus ..	2	6
G.H.	Alocasia macrorhiza variegata	2	6
G.	,, metallica	3	6
G.	Anthurium cordifolium magnificum ..	5	0
G.	,, leuconeurum	7	6
G.	,, regale	7	6
H.	Aucuba Japonica	2	6
H.C.	Cissus heterophyllus variegatus.. ..	1	6
G.	Caladium argaryrites	2	0
G.	,, metalicum	3	6
G.	,, marmorata	2	6
G.	,, picta	3	6
G.	,, Wrightii	2	6
	These magnificent plants can only be brought to perfection under glass, with the means of using artificial heat at certain stages of growth.		
G.	Coleus Duke of Edinburgh	1	0
G.	,, Empress of India	1	6
G.	Dieffenbachia Bauseii	5	0
G.	,, Bowmanii	3	6
G.	Dracontium asperum	7	6

		s.	d.
G.	Eranthemum macrophylla variegata ..	3	6
H.	Euonymius alba variegatus	2	6
H.	,, Japonicus variegatus ..	1	6
H.	Ficus macrophylla aurea	3	6
G.	Hibiscus Cooperii	2	6
G.	Hoffmannia Ghiesbreghtsii	3	6
H.	Hydrangea Hortensis variegata.. ..	2	6
H.G.C.	Hoya marginata	2	6
E.G.W.C.	,, carnea variegata	2	6
H.	Ilex acquifolium alba marginata.. ..	3	6
H.	,, ,, aurea	3	6
G.	Iresine acuminata	1	0
G.	,, Lindenii	1	0
G.	Ledenbergia rosea	2	
H.	Ligustrum ovatafolium variegatum ..	2	6
H.C.	Lonicera variegata..	1	6
G.	Marantha Zebrina..	3	6
H.	Phormium tenax variegata	2	6
H.	Pittosporum Tobira variegata	2	6
H.	Pelargoniums, zoned and tricoloured, in variety (see list), 1s. 6d. to ..	5	0
H.	Yucca aloefolia variegata	3	6
H.	,, quadricolor	10	6

AZALEAS.

As early spring flowering evergreen shrubs, this tribe has no equal for richness and pureness of colouring or gorgeousness of display. Our climate is exactly suited to their requirements. They should be planted in masses when their finest effect is desired, care being taken to arrange the masses so that the colouring shall be harmoniously diversified. It is a common mistake of gardeners, both amateur and professional, to suppose that the Azalea will not thrive in ordinary or strong soils. On the contrary a good strong soil is far better suited for them than light or peaty soil, though they will succeed in either. In very dry seasons, Azaleas should be helped with heavy waterings about once a fortnight until the weather changes, otherwise the blossoming in the succeeding spring will not be so prime as it should be. This, however, is not required in ordinary seasons, nor where the soil is good and deep.

	s.	d.
Alba—White, very hardy	1	6
,, Magna—Large white	1	6
Amœna—Double rose, very neat	1	6
Baron de Vriere—White, striped red	2	6
Charmer—Bright amaranth, distinct	1	6

	s.	d.
Colorans—Fine crimson..	1	6
Coloris nova—Crimson magenta	1	6
Concinna—Large double purple	1	6
Coronata—Fine rosy red	1	6
Dominique Vervaenne—Rose, white margin ..	1	6

	s.	d.
Duchess of Nassau—Pure white double	2	6
Empress Eugene—Rich pink	1	6
Etendard de Flandre—White, scarlet flake	1	6
Eugene Mazel—Large and well-formed flowers of a bright red, shaded with violet and maculated with blue; free flowerer	2	6
Eulalie van Geert—pink, carmine spots	1	6
Exquisite—Peach, pink veined, fine	1	6
Flag of Truce Pure white, semi-double	2	6
Grande Duchesse de Bade—Bright orange scarlet, with thick wax-like petals, inclining to double	3	6
Juliana—Orange scarlet, fine	1	6
Leopold 1st—Large semi-double, rose	1	6
Merker—Violet purple, large double	2	6
Microphylla—Small purple	1	6
Miss M'Donald—White	1	6
Mortii—White, shaded with cream	1	6
Monstruosa alba—A magnificent flower of enormous size, and of the most pure snowy white	1	6
Optima—Rich crimson	1	9
Ovata—Purple crimson	1	6
President Victor van den Hecke—White ground, with rose and crimson stripes, perfect form	2	6
Reine des Pays Bais—Rose, white, and crimson	1	6
Reine des Roses—Bright rose, fine form	1	6
Roi d'Hollande—Fine well-formed flowers of a dark red, spotted with black, remarkably attractive, and of good habit	2	6
,, Leopold—Fine salmon spotted	1	6
Sinensis—Bright yellow (splendid bloom)	2	6
Souvenir de Prince Albert—A most beautiful and distinct double-flowering variety, of a warm blush colour, striped with peach rose, and margined with white	2	6
Splendens—Fine rosy salmon	1	6
Stella—Orange scarlet, stained violet	1	6
Striata formosissima—White rose stripes	1	6
Viscosa—A sweet-scented deciduous azalea, producing bunches of small pure white flowers, distinct and beautiful	3	6
Vitata punctata—Violet rose, veined, fine	1	6

CAMELLIAS.

We have contented ourselves with enumerating a selection only of the varieties that can be supplied in conformity with the plan adopted in regard to other classes.

The best soil for the Camellia is a strong, deep, well drained loam, with liberal manuring say once a year. In favourable soil the trees will grow to a height of from twelve to twenty feet, if permitted. With proper attention fine specimens can be grown in vases or ornamental tubs so that they can be used for decorative purposes wherever required. Specimens, when in good health, will continue in fine bloom from May to September.

	s.	d.
Adriana—Purplish rose, large and fine form	2	6
Alba pleno—Double white, fine	3	6
Albertus—Carmine, white stripes	2	6
Archduchess Augusta—Fine red, blue veins, and white stripe at base of petals	2	6
Atrorubens—Dark red	2	6
Aspasia—White, pink spots	1	6
Bealii rosea—Rosy crimson	2	6
Bonomiana—White stripes, splendid flower	3	6
Chandlerii—Carnation	2	6
Camilla Galli—Very large and double, imbricated, one-half the flower sometimes white, and the other half red; extremely beautiful	3	6
Candidissima—White, fine	3	6
Colvilii—Flesh, carmine striped and pounced	2	6
Contessa Tozzoni—Pale rose margined with white, perfect shape; a chaste and beautiful flower	3	6
Countess of Orkney—White, striped carmine	2	6
Countess of Derby—White, striped rose	2	6
Countess Samailoff—Rose, white stripe	2	6
Cup of Beauty—White and rose striped, fine	3	6
Daviessi—Crimson, large imbricated	3	6
Dionisia Poniatowski—Pure white, fine showy perfect flower, very hardy, and a profuse bloomer	3	6
Donckelerii—Scarlet, mottled with white	3	6
Fimbriata alba—Splendid white fringed	3	6
Harriet Beecher Sheather—Rosy salmon, perfect flower, hardy and free bloomer	3	6
Henri Favre—Salmon rose, fine shape	2	6
Imbricata—White, striped with rose	1	6
Incarnata alba—Soft blush	3	6
Isabella—Large and handsome, white	3	6
Jubilee—Delicate pink, rose striped, splendid	2	6
Lavinia Maggi White, crimson blotches	3	6
Leda—Delicate blush, almost white	2	6
Leviathan—Very large, rosy scarlet	1	6
Lowii—Crimson, white stripe	3	6
Lombarda—Very large shaded rose	1	6
Mariana Talenti—Outer petals crimson, shading to salmony pink in the centre; a bold and noble flower	2	6
Maria Theresa—Blush, crimson spots	3	6
Matteo Molfine—Pink shaded rose of enormous size, good shape; a grand flower	10	6
Miniata—crimson, shaded, fine	5	0
Myrtifolia—Dark rose, fine form	3	6
Nitida—Fine rosy salmon	1	6
Optima—Rose and crimson	2	
Pattezzi—Intensely dark rose, good shape, large, and of vigorous habit	3	6
Prince Frederick William—Superb rich rose, very large, reflexed and perfect shape; a really magnificent flower, hardy, and of vigorous habit	5	0
Queen Victoria—Deep rose, white stripe	3	6
Roma Risorta—Soft rose, variegated and veined with crimson; a superb flower	3	6
Storyi—Bright rose, mottled white	2	6
Traversii—Imbricated, fine rose	2	6
Valtervaredo—Rose, extra fine form	3	6
Variegata—Rosy crimson and white	1	6
Virginia Franco—Rich rose, changing to soft pink in the centre, with flesh margin, very large and perfect form; a truly splendid flower	3	6

ROSES.

From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each; 12s. to 24s. dozen.

Roses thrive so well here, with ordinary attention, that every Garden ought to possess a collection. In the following list will be found some of the best varieties under the various sections. For Roses, the land should be well trenched, and mixed with well decayed manure, and with judicious pruning a supply of flowers may be obtained nearly all the year round.

Hybrid Perpetual.

Abbe Giraudier—Deep rose, very large and full
Alpaid de Rotalier—Clear silvery pink
Anna de Diesbach—Rosy carmine, fine
Baronne Prevost—Pale rose
Cardinal Patrizzi—Rich deep velvety crimson, fine and full
Caroline de Sansal—Deep blush, large and double
Charles Lefebre—Bright crimson, purplish centre, extra
Colonel de Rougemont—Deep rose, very large and double
Countess de Chabrillant—Rich pink, perfect shape, fine
Doctor Ruschpler—Rich deep rose, strong grower
Duc d'Aumale—Purplish crimson, fine cupped
,, de Rohan—Exquisite form, bright crimson, shaded
Duchess de Medina Coeli—Deep rich red, large, full and distinct
Duke of Edinburgh—Rich vermillion
Emperor de Maroc—Rich velvety crimson, fine
Eugene Appert—Dark crimson and scarlet, fine
Eveque de Nimes—Purplish red, large and full, extra
Geant de Battailes—Rosy crimson, free bloomer
General Castellane—Brilliant crimson, full and fine
,, Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, scarlet capped, fine
General Simpson—Bright carmine, fine late bloomer
,, Washington—Brilliant rosy crimson, fine
Gloire de France—Beautiful deep crimson, fine habit
Jean Gillot—Crimson and rose shaded, very full and fine
Jean Goujon—Clear red, large and full, fine
John Hopper—Splendid brilliant crimson, shaded
Jules Margottin—Bright deep crimson, fine and large
La Negress—Dark crimson
La Reine—Bright rose, large and full, extra
La Ville de St. Denis—Brilliant rose, large and full
Le Mont Vesuve—Dark velvety crimson
Leon des Combats—Large double crimson, splendid
Lord Clyde—Crimson, shaded purple
Lord Macaulay—Flowers variable from scarlet, crimson to plum
,, Raglan—Crimson scarlet, large and double
Madame Alfred Rougement—White, shaded with rose and carmine, fine
Madame Boll—Very brilliant bright rose, good shape
,, Charles Wood—Brilliant red, large, fine form
,, Furtado—Rosy crimson, large and double
,, Justour—Rich pink, full, a fine Rose
,, Rivers—Pale flesh, nearly white, fine, extra
,, Schmidt—Rose, changing, fine full flower
,, Vidot—Superb cupped light rose, fine
Marechal Vaillant—Purplish red, large and fine
Maurice Bernardin—Vermillion, very fine show flower
Paul Neron—Rich rose, of monstrous size, and very double
Paul's Queen Victoria—Pale flesh, very fine
Pierre Notting—Blackish red, violet shaded, large and full
Prince Camille de Rohan—Nearly black, velvety crimson, splendid
Prince Imperial—Rosy carmine, large and full
,, Leon—Vivid crimson, double, fine flower

Senateur Vaisse—Very bright crimson scarlet
Souvenir de Charles Montault—Fiery crimson, large flowers, fine
" de la Reine d'Angleterre—Large bright rose, extra fine
" Mdme. Rosseau—Dark crimson, large and beautiful
" Wm. Wood—Black maroon, shaded scarlet, very effective
Triomphe d'Angers—Dark velvety purple, shaded scarlet
" de Lyons—Large velvety crimson, large and double
Victor Verdier—Deep vivid rose, large, fine
William Jesse—Crimson shaded lilac, fine form
" Pfitzer—Brilliant red, very beautiful

China Hybrid and Tea Scented.

The above is a grand class of Roses; many of them are nearly perpetual bloomers.

Adam—Rose, shaded with salmon, very fine
Compte de Paris—Pale blush, large superb
Comptesse de Lacepede—Clear light blush, very fine
Cramoise Superieur—Scarlet crimson, superb
Delice de Plantier—Salmon shaded purple
Devoniensis—Creamy white, constant, superb scent
" (climbing)—Creamy white, fawn shaded, a grand rose
Gloire de Dijon—Fawn, salmon shaded, strong grower, very hardy
Le Pactole—Lemon, shaded with yellow in clusters, hardy
La Teuterelle—Rose and dove, shaded with slate, large and full
Madame Plantier—Large clusters, pure white flowers
" Wilermoz—White, shaded with salmon, large and fine
Mrs. Bosanquet—Pale flesh colour, fine
Narcisse—Pale yellow, free bloomer
Saffrano—Shaded lemon, beautiful flower
Souvenir de 30th Mai—Very fine variety, rosy salmon, extra
" d'un Ami—Soft pink, a splendid rose
Thea—Pure white, continuous bloomer
Vicomtess des Cazes—Coppery yellow, fine
Unique—Flesh and pink shaded, perpetual bloomer

Bourbon and Hybrid.

Acidale—Very large bluish white, the best of its class
Charles Lawson—Rose shaded, fine flower, extra
Coupe de Hebe—Bright rosy pink, very beautiful
Louis Margottin—Delicate satin rose, of exquisite form
Paul's Prince Albert—Deep red crimson
Queen—Delicate creamy salmon, superb
Souvenir de la Malmaison—The best of its class, flesh

Noisette.

Amie Vibert—Pure white, fine
Celine Forestier—Yellow shaded
Cloth of Gold—Best of its class, sulphur yellow, splendid
Marechal Neil—Deep yellow, large and full, perfumed
Solfaterre—Large bright yellow, very fine
Triomphe de Rennes—Canary, vigorous and very double

Moss.

Celina—Brilliant crimson, cupped
Etna—Bright carmine flowers in clusters
General Drouet—Dark purple crimson
Gloire des Mosseuses—Delicate rose, a grand flower
Lanei—Large rosy crimson, fine
White—Old white moss
William Lobb—Dark purple, fine show flower

Banksian and Climbing.

Banksia Fortunii—Large white, very double
" White—Sweet scented, pure white
" Yellow—Large clusters, bright yellow, extra
Fortune's Yellow—Coppery yellow, uncommon colour
Microphylla—Large rose, fine

Damask and Provence.

Cabbage—Pink, an old favourite
Triomphe de Rouen—A fine rose
York and Lancaster—White, striped red, old favourite
Unique, or Old Bath—White

Austrian Briar.

Harrisoni—Bright yellow, early bloomer
Persian yellow—Deep colour, fine form

Gallica or French.

Boula de Nanteul—Very large, purplish violet, shaded with slate
Perle des Panaches—White, striped with rose

DAHLIAS.

DAHLIAS are so well known that there is little necessity to say much by way of recommending them as well worthy of culture. A display of bloom can be maintained from January to June, in favourable seasons. Where neatness is studied, successional planting can be kept up from August until the end of February. In this case the old plants which have become over-grown can be rooted out as soon as the successional ones begin to bloom. For a garden of fair proportions the collection would be sufficiently distinct, and the number reasonable. It is in this view, chiefly, that we have made the selection. Many other good varieties can be supplied or substituted for these, if required.

SHOW AND FANCY VARIETIES.

From 1s. (. h

Acme of Perfection—Yellow and good form
Argus—Pure white, fine shape
Collibri—Bright scarlet, dwarf habit, fine
Cremorne—Yellow, crimson borders, good form
Emily Williams—Bronzy yellow, vermillion spots and borders
Flora Wyatt—Orange, with red stripes
Henry Walton—Yellow, well bordered wfth vermillion
Herbert Turner—Milky white, shaded lilac
Hon. Mrs. Trotter—Lavender shaded, deep rose
James Service—Dark crimson, white showing on the reverse
Joseph Barrett—Rich crimson, fine shape
Julia Wyatt—White, tipped with lilac
Lady Paxton—Red, tipped with white
Madge Wildfire—Bright scarlet
Mary—White, fine
Memorandum—Lavender, tipped with violet, fine
Miss Turner—Lilac, deep purple tipped
Miss Watts—White, fine form
Mr. Brunton—Purple violet, fine form
Mr. Dix—Brilliant scarlet
Nelly—White, edged and tipped with purple
Neville Keynes—Deep straw, tinted lilac
New Duchess—Creamy white, fine
Pluto—Bright yellow, fine
Prince Arthur—Crimson shaded violet, very distinct
Rosy Queen—Rich rose
Royal Queen—Creamy white, well bordered with crimson
Royal Scarlet—Brilliant scarlet, fine
Royalty—Yellow, shaded red, fine
Snowball—Pure white
Summit of Perfection—Rich crimson
Thomas White—Dark velvety maroon
Triomphe de Roubaix—Sulphur, shaded purple
Vice President—Rich orange buff, shaded salmon
W. P. Laird—Lively rose, shaded lilac and striped carmine
Wonderful—Peach purple and lavender striped
Yellow Boy—Bright yellow, splendid

BOUQUET DAHLIAS.

1s. 6d. each.

Coronet—Lavender, rosy purple tipped
Fireball—Glowing scarlet
Little Clara—Bright crimson
,, Dorritt—Rich rose, shaded
,, Elizabeth—Lavender, shaded with deep rose
,, Maid—Sulphur, tipped maroon
,, Mary—Maroon
,, Negade—Lilac, purple tipped
Little Prince—Deep crimson
,, Wilhelmina—Canary, purple tipped
Miss Mort—Bright yellow
Noble Lady—Deep crimson, yellow shaded
Pearl of Liliputs—Deep purple
Star—Sulphur, shaded lilac
Tom Thumb—Maroon and lilac spots

BULBS AND TUBERS (Various).

	s.	d.
ACHIMENES—Many beautiful hybrids and varieties	0	6
The tribe is of the easiest culture, and very elegant, if carefully grown in pots. They rest in autumn, start into growth in spring, and continue in bloom from October to April; and are suitable for window or verandah gardens, the greenhouse, or bush-house.		
AGAPANTHUS umbellatus	1	0
,, ,, variegatus	1	6
ALSTROMERIA aurantiaca	1	6
,, Braziliensis	1	0
,, Psittacina	1	0
,, versicolor	1	0
BRUNSVIGEA multiflora	2	6
CLIDANTHUS fragrans	1	0
CLIVEA noblis	3	6
GLOXINIA—Many hybrid species and varieties from	1	6
These tuberous-rooted plants require treatment similar to the Achimenes; and are of still greater beauty so far as individual flowers are considered, the Achimenes having the advantage in profusion of bloom and a more bushy habit.		
STERNBERGIA lutea	1	0
TRITONIA vars., mixed, per doz.	3	0
VALLOTA purpurea	1	6
VELTHEMIA glauca	1	0
ZEPYRANTHUS candida, per doz.	3	0

PELARGONIUMS.

PELARGONIUMS, or Geraniums, above all garden plants serve to keep a garden gay the year through, no matter what kind of weather, or how much the neglect they meet with. As cut flowers they are always welcome, while the leaves, especially of the variegated kinds, are always interesting and pretty. All kinds may be grown with the utmost facility either in the open borders, the window, or the verandah.

	s.	d.	
Double Zonale—Many named varieties of varied colours and shades, from	1	0	each
Single Zonale—Six named varieties, all very desirable on account of their very brilliant colours and the profuseness of their flowering	1	0	each
Choice variegated—Eight distinct named varieties, from	1	6	each
Florists and Fancy—Of this old favourite class we offer twenty named varieties, rom 1s. 6d. to	2	6	each
Bronze and Gold—Twelve distinct named varieties 1s. 0d. and	1	6	each
Ivy-leaved and Climbing—Eight named varieties, very distinct, some having nicely variegated foliage; one, Konig Albert, bearing double flowers of fine shape, with bright violet pink colouring, from	1	0	each
Tricolor—Of this extremely handsome foliaged class we offer eight distinct named varieties, at	2	6	each

FUCHSIAS.

1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

THESE popular favourites cannot well be omitted from any bush-house, green-house, or verandah garden. Some of the varieties succeed well in the borders; most of them would do so, if the soil were richly manured, and the position could be shaded during the hottest part of the day during the flowering season.

A star denotes the varieties best adapted for planting in open borders. D, *double flowers.*

D Alliance
* Arabella
D * Avalanche
Canary Bird (foliage)
D * Castor
* Corymbiflora
* Corymbiflora alba
* Crown Jewel
* Cydonæfolia

D * Dr. Dollinger
D Domingo
Elegance
D * Empress of Fuchsias
D * Enchantress
* Father Ignatius
D Favourite of Fortune
* Fulgens
Globosa
Grenadier
Guiding Star
Hugh Miller
Instigator
Jeanne D'Arc
Leah
* Little Bo-Peep
Lord of the Manor
Lucretia Borgia
Madame Cornelissen
D Marie Cornelissen
* Marksman
Monarch
D Mrs. H. Connell
D Octavia
Pillar of Gold (leafage)
* Pearl of England
D Pius IX.
* Prince Bismarck
D Princess of Wales
D Rifleman
* Rose of Castile
D * Sir Colin Campbell
Spendens (foliage)
Standard
D Striata perfecta (striped)
D Striped Unique (striped)
Stupendous
Sybil
D Symbol
Taglioni
* Venus de Medicis
Victor
Wiltshire Lass

PHLOXES.

1s. each, 9s. per dozen.

WE offer a fine collection of named varieties of this very showy herbaceous plant. They are very showy flowering plants suitable for borders, are of easy culture, not particular to the kind of soil, and bloom for several months if supplied with moisture and manure. The colours range from pure white to deep crimson, and the markings are very pretty and varied.

CARNATIONS.

THESE old favourites, with their relatives, Pinks and Picotees, thrive exceedingly well in this colony, and should be largely planted in every flower garden, both in consideration of the fine form and markings of the flowers and also for their exquisite perfume. There is no difficulty in their culture. The classes will thrive in any fair garden soil, and do not suffer materially from drought. Several dozen named varieties of the undermentioned tribes can be supplied from 1s. each ; 9s. per dozen.

Bizarres White and Flesh Grounds Selfs

PICOTEES.

1s. each, 9s. per dozen.

Fancy Flesh Grounds Selfs Yellow Grounds White Grounds

PINKS.

Many distinct and beautiful named sorts. 1s to 1s. 6d. each.

BEGONIAS.

THIS new class of Begonias is suitable for pot culture. The plants will thrive in the bushhouse as well as the greenhouse. They are abundant bloomers, and embrace nearly all shades of colour. They bloom throughout the spring and summer if allowed pot room, and go to rest in the winter, when the pots can be laid aside until the following spring. They may also be grown in sheltered borders, the roots, or tubers, being taken up after the flowering season is past, and stored until spring, when they may be replanted. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each ; 24s. to 30s. per dozen.

ADELE—Canary tipped with rose
CANARY BIRD—Light Canary
CARMINATA—Carmine ; fine foliage
EARL BEACONSFIELD—Brown and pink, large flower
LADY ROBINSON—Cinnamon and rose ; splendid
LEDA—Cerise ; large showy flowers
MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Rose ; pure and delicate shade
MIRANDA—Brilliant rosy red
PEARCH—Bright yellow ; pretty foliage
PHŒBE—Rich orange scarlet
PRINCESS BEATRICE—Magenta, rose petals
PRINCE OF ORANGE—Bright orange, shaded salmon
ROSE D'AMOUR—Delicate blush, bronzy foliage
ROSE OF DARLINGTON—Rose carmine ; a real gem
SIR HERCULES ROBINSON—Deep canary and rose tips
WILLIAM RUFUS—Vermillion

Shrubby Flowering varieties from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.
Variegated Foliage do. ,, 1s. 6d. to. 2s. 6d. ,,

HIPPEASTRUMS.

THESE noble bulbs, more correctly Amaryllis hybrida, thrive admirably in any garden soil, and will flower continually during the warm months, being comparatively independent of the weather. Directions for culture are unnecessary, as they really require so little; but, like other plants, they will respond to liberality with manure. To make the best display they should be planted in groups.

Fine named varieties from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

ORCHIDS.

UNTIL recently these plants were not procurable in the colony. Now that a beginning has been made we hope to see many collections commenced. It is more than likely that many new and beautiful forms will be forthcoming from New Guinea. New South Wales will be in the best position for securing them, and it would be a great pity if the specimens should have to be sent to Europe merely because there were no collections here whose owners would secure them for the colony.

	s.	d.
Barkeria spectabilis	15	0
Brassavola species	21	0
Cattleya citrina	15	0
,, Skinnerii	21	0
Dendrobium bigibbum	10	6
,, Hilli	10	6
,, monophyllum	10	6
,, pugnioniforme	10	6
,, sp. Howe's Island	10	6
,, sp. S. S. Islands	10	6
,, undulatum	10	6
Epidendrum aurantiacum	15	0
,, Cooperianum	21	0
,, macrochilum	15	0
,, phœnecum	15	0
,, radiatum	15	0
Lælia acuminata	21	0
,, albida	15	0
,, autumnalis	21	0

	s.	d.
Lælia Majalis	15	0
,, Superbiens	42	0
Lycaste cruenta	15	0
,, Skinnerii	15	0
Odontoglossum Bictoniense	15	0
,, citrosmum	31	6
,, grande	21	0
,, Insleayi leopardnium	15	0
,, pulchellum grandiflorum	21	0
,, Rossi	31	6
,, sanguineulentum	15	0
Oncidium Cavendishianum	21	0
,, leucochilum	15	0
,, ornithorhynchum	15	0
Phalænopsis grandiflora	21	0
Sarchochilus Hartmannii	5	0
Stanhopia oculata	21	0
Vanda Roxburghii	21	0

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

THEY are well suited to our climate, and their culture is of the simplest kind. In neatly kept flower gardens Chrysanthemums may be kept in store pots until nearly ready to start for flowering, say about January, when they can be planted out in groups or clumps. Under good management with this plan the effect is very pleasing, and much superior to the ordinary practice. Including the three classes of Chrysanthemums—namely, Chinese, Japanese, and Pompones—**we can supply twenty-five distinct named varieties.** 1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Hawthorn Quicks, 1 year	10s. per 1000
,, ,, 2 ,,	15s. ,,
,, ,, 3 ,,	20s. ,,

OSAGE ORANGE.

40s. per thousand.

PLANTS FOR EDGING.

Box per yard	(to plant 3 yards)	2	6
Thrift ,,	,, 5 ,,	2	6
Violet blue (common)	10 ,,	2	6
Violet white	(to plant 3 yards)	2	6
,, ,,	(Czar) 10 ,,	5	0
,, blue	10 ,,	2	6

FERNS.

THESE elegants can be cultivated in pots or otherwise in shaded situations. Many devote the whole of their gardening leisure to this class. There is no difficulty in their management, provided a properly shaded and sheltered position is available. Many can be grown in peat, decayed moss, and such like, suspended in rustic baskets. They require abundance of moisture during the season of growth—that is, from December to June. They may then be permitted to rest, and require but little moisture until the next season.

	s.	d.
Adiantum affine	1	6
,, capilus veneris	2	6
,, concinum latum	3	6
,, Farleyense	7	6
,, hispidulum	2	6
,, Seemannii	3	6
Alantodea Australis	1	6
Aspidium bulbiferum	1	6
,, melonocaulon	2	6
Asplenium atenuatum	1	6
,, bulbiferum	2	6
,, diversifolium	3	6
,, esculentum	3	6
,, falcatum	2	6
,, flabillifolium	1	6
,, flaccidum	2	6
,, lucidum	2	6
,, viviperum	3	6
Blechnum Braziliensis	2	6
,, laevigatum	1	6
Cheilanthus Sieberii	1	6
Cyrtomium falcatum	2	6
Davallia pyxidata	1	6
,, Novæ Zealandia	2	6
Doodia Aspera	1	6
,, microphylla	1	6
Gleichenia dicarpa	1	6
,, flabellata	1	6
,, microphylla	4	6
Goniopteris punigera	2	6
Hypolepis distans	2	6
Leptopteris Frazerii	3	6
,, hymenophyllioides	5	0
,, superba	5	0
Lindsæa trichomanoides	2	6
Litobrochia comans	2	
Lomaria Alpina	1	6
,, attenuata	3	6
,, Cartalaginea	1	6
,, discolor	2	6
,, fluviatillis	2	6
,, gibba	2	6

	s.	d.
Lomaria Patersonii	1	6
,, procera	1	6
Lycopodium caesium	1	6
,, ,, arboreum	2	6
,, denticulatum	1	6
,, lepidophyllum	1	6
,, stoloniferum	1	6
,, ,, variegatum	2	6
,, Wildenovii	2	6
Lygodium scandens (Climbing Fern)	2	6
Meniscium serratum	2	6
Microsorium irioides	2	6
Neotopteris Nidus	2	6
Nephrodium decompositum	3	6
,, glabellum	1	6
,, gracille	2	6
,, molle	1	6
Nephrolepis Duffi	2	6
,, exaltatum	2	6
,, obliterata	1	6
Pellea falcata	2	6
,, microphylla	1	6
Phlebodium aureum	2	6
Phymatodes Billiardiera (climbing)	1	6
,, pustulata	2	6
Platycerium alcicorne	2	6
,, grande	3	6
Polypodium acrostichoides	2	6
,, rugulosum	1	6
Polystichum Setosum	2	6
Pteris argyrea	2	6
,, cretica alba lineata	1	6
,, cristata	1	6
,, geraniafolia	2	6
,, longifolia	1	6
,, serrulata	1	6
,, tremula	1	6
,, tricolor	3	6
,, umbrosa	3	6
,, vepertilionis	1	6
Todea Africana	2	6
Trichomanes reniformis	3	6

PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

So frequent and numerous have been the inquiries, and so much time occupied in replying to them during our busiest season, that we have come to the conclusion that a few simple hints, by way of preface to our lists, and suitable for the guidance of amateurs, will save the time of our correspondents as well as our own, and will not by any means be out of place. We propose, then, to make such remarks on the planting and management of fruit trees as appear to us adapted for the guidance, not of those who contemplate planting orchards or acres, but of those who desire to include fruit trees in the gardens they have already formed, or wish to form. It is with the view to aid and encourage such of our friends only. that these simple directions are offered ; and this fact, we trust, will disarm adverse criticism from those who may consider such trivial matters, as doubtless they will appear to experienced cultivators, unnecessary.

We shall take it for granted that the garden, new or old, in which the trees are to be planted, has received all the attention—in the way of trenching, draining, division, by walks, into squares, beds, and borders—that is intended to be given to it, merely remarking that these operations are important, subsoil drainage especially so, unless there be naturally a well-drained, porous subsoil, from two to four feet beneath the surface, so that the subsoil water shall be carried off quickly after heavy rains. This is not more necessary for fruit trees than for other garden products, there is therefore nothing special in recommending it.

Time to Plant Deciduous Fruit Trees.—For the ordinary run of deciduous trees, or summer fruits, as they are sometimes, but incorrectly, called, such as peaches, plums, apples, pears, cherries, &c., the best months in which to plant are May and June. The trees should be procured and planted as early in these months as possible, unless, as happens sometimes, the season turns out unfavourable. Occasionally the young trees in the nurseries have not matured their growth by that time sufficiently to permit their removal, and the ordinary knocking about consequent thereupon, without sustaining more or less injury. This should be enquired into. Next, when the land is extremely dry or extremely wet, planting should be delayed for a time, to allow such condition to be ameliorated. In either case the trees should be procured as early in June as they are fit, and temporarily planted, under shelter, until the land becomes nicely workable.

Suitable Soil.—It will seldom happen that the land chosen for a garden is so harsh and lumpy that finer soil will have to be brought to cover the roots ; but this should be done when such is the case. When the land is lumpy, but the lumps can be crushed with a blow from the back of the spade, it will do for planting the trees in. We do not approve of the use of either manure, compost, or strange soil, for covering the roots, if it can be avoided.

Preparation of Trees for Planting.—When the trees are unpacked and appear shrivelled they should have their roots placed in water, and be wholly covered from the wind for a couple or three days before planting, either finally or temporarily, so that the shrivelling may disappear ; if it do not they are spoiled, and need not be planted.

Distance Apart.—The most convenient plan is to plant the trees in rows about ten feet from the walks which divide the garden into squares or beds, and not nearer to each other than twenty-five or thirty feet. Of course we speak only of planting where kitchen garden crops are to be grown with the fruit trees—a plan we most decidedly recommend for ordinary private gardening. If carried out with judgment, as to crops and seasons, the plan favours both the vegetable and the fruit crops. The beds may be as broad as six or eight rods, by double or treble that measurement in length, but there should be no trees in them, except the rows along the walks, as before mentioned.

Method of Planting.—In getting the trees ready, all broken and bruised roots should be taken off by a sharp knife, and with a clean cut. Two persons, one with the tree and the other the spade, should operate. A hole should be made just deep and wide enough to admit the root.

The person holding the tree places it in the hole, spreads the roots as horizontally as possible, and leading from the stem to the circumference of the hole. Having got the tree in position, the spadesman drops, by small spadesful, earth over the roots. The tree, when the roots are covered, is shaken (wriggled) from side to side, with a slightly up and down motion as well, a little more earth being added the while. When the hole is nearly full, the soil must be trodden firmly but not too heavily with the foot, to secure the tree firmly in the soil, and in an upright position. Care should also be taken that the row be kept straight—a very simple matter if not forgotten. After treading and putting the tree upright, the hole should be filled, when the tree ought not to be deeper in the ground than it had previously grown, except perhaps an inch or so to allow for the subsidence of soil.

How to Secure the Trees after Planting.—Each plant should then have a stake driven into the soil close to the stem—about four feet will be long enough—which should be tied to it near the top, using some soft material not likely to injure the bark. This is all that is necessary to know about planting the ordinary deciduous fruit trees.

How to Plant Evergreen Fruit Trees.—Orange and lemon trees are planted just in the same way, but these ought to have a plot to themselves, as their habit precludes vegetable culture among them. They should also be planted earlier—April or May—unless severe drought has been prevalent, so as to render them delicate. It is very risky to plant them in spring or late winter, for if they survive they are very likely to remain unhealthy for years after. They move best in warm, moist weather between the two growths of summer. The difficulty is that, at that time they will not bear long carriage in packages. If the locality be frosty, orange trees planted in April or May should have some bough shelter until winter passes.

First Pruning Young Trees.—When the deciduous trees begin to grow they should be headed back to the height fixed upon for the trunk. If there be no lateral branches, three buds only should be allowed to push out to form the head of the tree. This will generally be the case with apples and pears, but peaches and such like will often have several lateral branches. Cut the leader to the height required, and cut off all the laterals except three near the top ; these should be left to form the head, but should be shortened.

Grape Vines (position in the garden).—Grape vines may be planted at the back of the borders, next the boundary fences of the garden, to which they can be trained ; or they may be planted near to the walks like the fruit trees, but nearer to them, say two or three feet back from the border. Or a trellis may be made over one of the walks for the American grapes ; a square of the garden, or better still, in view of appearance and for convenience in sulphuring, a special plot should be devoted to vines.

Distance Apart.—The ordinary grapes should be planted five feet apart each way, in straight lines, that the plough may be used either across or along the vineyard. If the land be rich and deep, the distance apart of the vines should be increased, from that named to six or seven, and, when very fertile, even eight feet. The American grapes do best on a trellis, as the training and pruning that suits them best is quite different from that employed for other grapes. These may be planted ten or twelve feet apart, along each side of a trellis which extends over a broad walk. The cuttings of either class must be procured in autumn, May being the best month both for procuring the cuttings and for planting them. Rooted plants may be used instead of cuttings, the advantage being fruit a season sooner. If the plants are one year old—they ought not to be more—the shoots should be pruned, leaving two buds only on the ordinary grape, and three on the American for the trellis. The same care recommended in planting fruit trees ought to be observed in planting rooted vines.

Other Fruits.—Guavas, cherimoyers, and loquats are best planted in convenient spots about the pleasure grounds, if there be such. These with bananas and plantains, are of course only adapted for warm districts near the sea. The only remark that need be made in regard to planting these and all other trees or plants, either evergreens or such as are generally distributed in pots, is, that they should be planted out the first favourable opportunity after February. They will grow planted at any time, but seldom succeed so well, if planted at any other seaaon, than autumn and early winter, or as they do planted about March ; spring generally being about the least suitable of all seasons.

FRUIT TREES.

Apples.

APPLE TREES do best in a compact sandy loam (worst in stiff impacting clay), with shelter from the west and south. Newly planted trees generally grow too fast; therefore, for them, the land should *not be deeply trenched*, or, if so, it should be allowed to lie for two seasons before planting, Manure should not be used, except in the very poorest soils, until the trees have borne several crops. It is very common for apple trees to be completely spoiled by a too exuberant growth before they arrive at full bearing. This over strong growth should be checked from the beginning, either by pruning the roots or branches in winter, pinching back the growing shoots in summer, or, better, bending and tying down the shoots as they grow, to induce bushiness, and in winter cut away and prune as may seem good.

Plant none but clean trees; and if the American aphis appears, attack it at once; don't give it a day to spread after you have discovered it. Dress the affected trees or parts with "Gishurst's Compound." Examine trees frequently; towards the autumn and up to June examine daily, March and April are the most dangerous months.

ABBREVIATIONS:—1, *signifies Large*; 2, *Medium size*; 3, *Small*. *Use*—K., *signifies Kitchen*; D., *Desert*. *Season or Time of Ripening*—E., *signifies Early*; M., *Medium*; L., *Late*.

Price, 1s. 6d. each; £6 5s. per 100, not less than five of a sort. Orders for a dozen or more trees, one or two of a kind, will be charged at the rate of 18s. per dozen.

Name.	*Size.*	*Use.*	*Season.*	*Description.*
Adam's Pearmain	1	D.	L. ..	Beautiful, of excellent quality
Alexander	1	K.	M. ..	A large showy apple
Alfriston	1	K.	L. ..	One of the best, with a fine acidity
Api, or Lady Apple ..	3	D.	L. ..	Crisp, juicy, and sweet
Badow Pippin	2	D.	L. ..	First-rate ribston flavour
Beauty of Kent	1	K.	M. ..	Large, very showy, and fine quality
Bedfordshire Foundling ..	1	K.	L. ..	Excellent and very prolific
Bellefleur	1	K.D.	L. ..	A fine sauce apple, very large
Blenheim Orange	1	K.D.	L. ..	One of the most valuable for all uses
Boston Russet	2	D.	L. ..	First-rate, flavour rich
Brownlee's Russet	1	K.D.	L. ..	Tender, juicy, and aromatic
Caldwell's Keeper	1	K.	L. ..	Handsome and excellent
Calville Blanche	1	K.D.	L. ..	Tender, delicate, and highly perfumed
Celini	2	K.D.	M. ..	Beautiful, excellent, and prolific
Cherry Crab	3	D.	M. ..	Very handsome
Christmas Kitchen.. ..	2	K.	M. ..	Excellent size and quality
Claygate Pearmain ..	2	D.	L. ..	An abundant bearer, and first-rate
Cobham	2	D.	M. ..	Handsome, with ribston flavour
Cockle Pippin	2	D.	L. ..	One of the best, and keeps well
Cornish Gilliflower.. ..	2	D.	L. ..	Highly flavoured and good
Cox's Orange Pippin ..	2	D.	L. ..	One of the best, highly perfumed
Crab French	1	K.	L. ..	An immense bearer and remarkable keeper
,, Siberian	3	K.	M. ..	Very small, used for preserving
Devonshire Quarrenden ..	2	D.	E. ..	One of the best early apples
Dickson's Emperor.. ..	1	K.D.	L. ..	Excellent for all purposes
Duchesse d'Oldenberg ..	2	D.	L. ..	Flesh, brisk and juicy
Downton Pippin	2	D.	M. ..	A seedling from golden pippin
Early Almond	2	D.	E. ..	Good and prolific
,, Margaret	3	D.	E. ..	Very early and highly flavoured
,, Strawberry	2	D.	E. ..	Tender, sub-acid, and sweet
Five Crown Pippin ..	2	K.D.	M. ..	One of the best for baking
Gloria Mundii	1	K.	M. ..	Handsome, with soft tender flesh
Golden Nonpareil	3	D.	L. ..	Excellent table fruit
,, Pippin	3	D.	L. ..	The queen of the dessert
,, Reinette	2	D.	M. ..	Rich and handsome
,, Russet	2	D.	L. ..	Very rich, with high aroma
Gooseberry Pippin	3	D.	L. ..	A first-rate apple
Governor Glade's Red Streak	2	K.D.	M. ..	Prolific, said not to blight
Gravenstein	1	K.D.	L. ..	High spicy flavour, excellent
Juneating	3	D.	E. ..	One of the earliest
Keswick Codlin	2	K.	E. ..	Very productive and early

APPLES—Continued.

Name.	*Size.*	*Use.*	*Season.*	*Description.*
Lemon Pippin	2	K.D.	L.	One of the best for baking
London Pippin	2	K.D.	L.	Valuable for all uses
Lord Nelson	1	K.D.	L.	Showy, first-rate quality
Lord Suffield	1	K.	M.	Very handsome and useful
Mank's Codlin	2	K.	L.	Prolific and valuable
Mannington's Pearmain	2	D.	L.	Very rich and excellent
Margil	3	D.	L.	Of the highest excellence, keeps well
Mela Carla	2	D.	L.	Very juicy, tender, and sweet
Mere de Menage	1	K.	L.	Very large and handsome
Mobb's Royal	1	K.	L.	Extra large and good
New Rock Pippin	2	D.	L.	Excellent, of the Nonpareil family
,, York Pippin				
Newton Pippin	2	D.	L.	Very fine dessert apple
Nonpareil Scarlet	2	D.	L.	Handsome and excellent
Norfolk Beefing	2	K.	L.	Excellent for baking and drying
Ollin's Golden Reinette				
Peach (Irish)	2	D.	E.	A good early kind, and does not blight
Red Astrachan	2	D.	E.	Very handsome, highly aromatic
,, Caldwell	2	K.D.	M.	A good market apple
,, German	1	K.	M.	A large showy apple
,, Quarrenden	3	D.	E.	Excellent and delicious
Reinette du Canada	2	K.D.	L.	Handsome and excellent
Ribston Pippin	2	D.	L.	One of the highest flavour
Round Winter Nonesuch	1	K.	L.	Large, striped, good
Royal Russet	1	K.	L.	Excellent for kitchen use
Scarlet Pearmain	2	D.	M.	Beautiful, of second-rate quality
Striped Beefing	1	K.	L.	Very large and excellent
Stone Pippin	2	K.D.	L.	Keeps remarkably well
Triomphe de Luxembourg	1	D.	M.	Very large showy fruit
Waltham Abbey Seedling	1	K.	M.	First-rate, requires but little sugar
Watson's Dumpling	1	K.	M.	A fine large cooking apple
Wheeler's Russet	2	D.	L.	Very good size and quality
White Spanish Reinette	1	K.D.	L.	Excellent for both purposes
Winter Pearmain	2	K.D.	L.	Excellent market apple
Wormsley Pippin	1	K.D.	E.	Fine flavour, showy, valuable for all uses
Yorkshire Greening	1	K.	L.	One of the best

AMERICAN.

American Summer Pearmain	2	D.	M.	Tender, rich, and perfumed, bears young
Baldwin	2	K.	L.	Yellow, striped red, with a rich sub-acid flavour
Bedford, new	1	D.	M.	Large red, pearmain flavour
Betty Geeson	1	K.	L.	Firm crisp, and acid, a great bearer
Bizzells	2	D.	M.	Rich and juicy
Blackshear	1	D.	L.	Very rich and juicy
Black Warrior	1	K.D.	L.	Of excellent quality
Buncombe, or Red Winter Pearmain	1	K.D.	L.	Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, tender, juicy, and highly flavoured, a splendid keeper and abundant bearer
Cannon Pearmain	1	K.D.	L.	Firm, rich, and spicy, mild, sub-acid, first-rate keeper
Camak Sweet	2	K.D.	L.	Firm, sub-acid, and of first-rate quality
Carolina Red June	2	D.	E.	Very red, tender, juicy, and sub acid, keeps well, a splendid market apple, the most valuable early apple in Illinois
Carter's Blue	1	D.	M.	Very large, crisp, sugary, with a very rich aroma, tree vigorous, and foliage with a distinct blue cast, an excellent and desirable fruit
Chattahoochee Greening	1	K.D.	M.	Large yellow, sub-acid, first-rate
Chestoa	2	D.	L.	A fine keeping apple
Defiance	2	K.D.	E.	Very sweet and juicy
Disharoon	1	D.	M.	Crisp, sweet, and good flavour
Dougherty	1	K.D.	L.	A splendid winter apple
Great Unknown	1	K.	L.	Very large, of first-rate quality
Jewett's best	1	K.D.	E.	Yellow, with red cheek, sub-acid, very good
Julian	2	D.	E.	Yellow with bright crimson stripes, crisp, juicy, sub-acid and highly flavoured, a beautiful fruit, and very productive, one of the best summer apples

APPLES—Continued.

Name.	*Size.*	*Use.*	*Season.*	*Description.*
Kentucky Red Streak ..	2	K.D.	L. ..	Good and productive
Kittageskee	2	K.D.	L. ..	Flesh firm, spicy, juicy, and highly flavoured, very prolific, and good keeper, tree of luxuriant growth
Mamma	1	D.	M. ..	Bright red, crisp, juicy, and highly flavoured
Meyer's Nonpareil	1	K.D.	L. ..	Yellow, splashed red, excellent sub-acid flavour
Nickajack	1	K.D.	L. ..	Large dull red striped, flesh firm, sub-acid, and very good; a great bearer and splendid keeper
Red Warrior	1	K.	L. ..	Large red, very good
Shockley	2	D.	L. ..	Yellow crimson cheek, flesh firm and sweet; the tree bears young and produces large and regular crops; one of the most popular apples in America
Simmon's Winter	2	K.D.	L. ..	A vigorous grower and first-rate
Stevenson's Winter ..	1	K.D.	L. ..	Firm, juicy, and a regular bearer
Taunton	1	D.	M. ..	Large, flat, crisp, and highly flavoured
Toccoa	1	D.	E. ..	Yellow striped, with a rich aromatic flavour
Transcendant Crab ..	3	D.	M. ..	Red and yellow, strong grower
Webb's Winter	2	D.	M. ..	Yellow, good, and productive
Yates	3	K.D.	L. ..	Dark red, with white dots, flesh firm, juicy and very aromatic; immense bearer and good keeper

VARIETIES LEAST LIABLE TO BLIGHT.

This list includes some first-class varieties but little affected with blight, and likely to prove of great service to small or private growers.

Christmas Kitchen ..	2	K.	E. ..	Prolific and excellent
Devonshire Quarrenden ..	2	D.	E. ..	One of the best early apples
Irish Peach	2	D.	E. ..	Very early and good
Maiden's Blush	1	K.D.	L. ..	Flesh tender, pleasant and sub-acid
New England Pigeon ..	1	D.	M. ..	Crisp, juicy, and excellent
Northern Spy	1	D.	L. ..	Tender and delicious
Red Caldwell	2	K.D.	M. ..	A good market apple
Scot's Red Streak	2	D.	M. ..	Firm, crisp, and juicy
Ward's Seedling ..	2	K.D.	M. ..	Of good quality and an immense bearer
Willis Late	2	K.D.	L. ..	Of good quality, handsome, a fine market apple
Winter Majeting	1	K.	L. ..	Flesh firm, agreeable acid flavour
,, Pearmain	2	K.	D. ..	An excellent market apple

CIDER APPLES.

The following varieties are the most popular among the cider farmers of Devonshire, and other southern and warm cider counties of England, and therefore more likely to suit our clime than those of more northern and colder parts.

Bottle Onions	Belle Norman	Corney	Red Stone
Bottle Stopper	Black Norman	Fox Whelps	

Selection of Sorts for Small Garden.

Winter Majeting	Irish Peach	Reinnette du Canada
Winter Pearmain	Newton Pippin	Gravenstein
Christmas Kitchen	Five Crown Pippin	Cox's Pomona
Northern Spy	Boston Russet	Celini
Adam's Pearmain	Duchesse D'Oldenburgh	Alexander

The above are selected as good bearers, comparative freedom from the effects of American blight, and as securing abundance of fruit early and late, rather than any extra high character for flavour. Any of them would be profitable in a small garden. The use, season for ripening, and description can be seen in the main list, so that a suitable selection of any number may be made according to fancy.

Pears.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen, and a liberal reduction on large parcels.

Alexandre Bivort					A splendid richly flavoured, late, melting pear
Alexandre Lambre					Very juicy, sweet, and aromatic, late
Ambrosia	2	D.	E.	..	Prolific, tender, and melting
Aston Town	3	D.	M.	..	First quality, tree vigorous and prolific

PEARS—Continued.

Name.	*Size.*	*Use.*	*Season.*	*Description.*
Bergamot Autumn ..	3	D.	L. ..	A fine old pear, with peculiar flavour
,, d'Esperen ..	2	D.	L. ..	Richly flavoured, first-rate
,, Gansel's	1	D.	M. ..	Melting and richly flavoured
,, White	1	D.	L. ..	Excellent
Beurre d'Amaulis	1	D.	M. ..	Melting, buttery, and rich
,, d'Aremberg ..	2	D.	L. ..	Juicy, vinous, perfumed
,, Berckman's ..	2	D.	L. ..	Handsome, rich, and delicious
,, Bosc..	1	D.	L. ..	First-rate, rich, and aromatic
,, Bretonneau ..	1	K.D.	L. ..	Melting, a very late variety
,, Brown	1	D.	M. ..	Richly flavoured, with high aroma, good bearer
,, Clairgeau	1	D.	M. ..	Handsome, crisp, juicy, and sweet
,, de Capaumont ..	2	K.D.	M. ..	Prolific, melting, juicy, and rich
,, Diel	1	D.	L. ..	Tender, melting, and rich, good bearer
,, Delfosse	2	D.	L. ..	Buttery, melting, highly aromatic
,, Easter	1	D.	L. ..	Buttery, melting, a valuable late pear
,, Langelier	1	D.	L. ..	Handsome, of excellent quality
,, Leon Le Clere ..	2	D.	L. ..	Melting and well flavoured
,, Longtar				
,, Rance	1	D.	L. ..	One of the most valuable late pears
,, Thuerlinck.. ..	1	D.	L. ..	Large, but not first-rate
,, Van Mons	2	D.	L. ..	Excellent, buttery, and melting
Black Achan	2	D.	L. ..	Flesh tender, rich, melting sugary
Bonchretien Summer ..	1	D.	L. ..	Crisp, juicy, and sweet
,, Turc	1	K	L. ..	Large and good
,, Williams ..	1	D.	M. ..	A perfumed and highly esteemed pear
Broompark	2	D.	L. ..	Excellent, rich, and musky
Buttar	1	D.	E. ..	A useful early pear, great bearer
Chaumontel..	1	D.	L. ..	Highly perfumed, buttery, and melting
China..	2	K.	M. ..	Good for preserving
Citron des Carmes . ..	3	D.	E. ..	A delicious early pear, liable to crack
Christmas	3	D.	E. ..	A small pear, of little value
Colmar d'Aremberg ..	1	K.D.	M. ..	Handsome, but coarse
,, Passe	2	D.	L. ..	A prolific, fine, melting pear
Compte de Flandre ..	1	D.	L. ..	Very large, handsome, and good
,, de Lamy	1	D.	L. ..	One of the most delicious
,, de Paris	1	D.	L. ..	Melting, tender, sugary, and rich
Crasanne	1	D.	L. ..	Excellent
,, Althorp	2	D.	L. ..	A first-rate pear, good bearer
,, Winter	2	D.	L. ..	Very late, keeps well
Désiré Van Mons	1	D.	L. ..	Excellent
Doyenne Defais	3	D.	L. ..	Buttery, sugary, melting, and vinous
,, Goubault ..	1	D.	L. ..	Very large and rich
Duchess de Angouleme ..	1	D.	M. ..	A good pear, sometimes coarse grained
Early Crawford	..	..	.. ..	Sweet and juicy, with a musky flavour
Empress Josephine ..	2	D.	L. ..	First-rate, melting, sugary, and vinous
Eyewood	3	D.	M. ..	Very excellent
Flemish Beauty	1	D.	M. ..	First-rate, melting
Fondante d'Automme ..	1	D.	M. ..	Tender, juicy, and melting, delicious
,, de Cuerne ..	2	D.	E. ..	Good, half melting
,, de Charneu	..	..	.. ..	Large, tender, melting, sugary, and richly flavoured, late
Fulvie Gregoire				
Gansel's Seckle	2	D.	M. ..	An excellent pear
Glou Morceau	2	D.	L. ..	Above medium size, first-rate
Green Chisel	3	D.	E. ..	Very small, but great bearer
Grosse Calabasse	1	K.	L. ..	Crisp, juicy, and sweet
Huyches' Prince of Wales	1	D.	L. ..	Rich and delicious
,, Victoria	2	D.	L. ..	Melting, rich, and juicy
Jargonelle..	1	D.	E. ..	The best of early pears
Josephine de Malones ..	2	D.	L. ..	Rich and delicious
Kissing Point (*St. Germain*)	1	K.	D. ..	Very large and good
Knight's Monarch	2	D.	L. ..	An excellent bearer, most valuable
Large Flat Baking	1	K.	L. ..	First-rate, hangs very late
Late Crawford	2	D.	L. ..	First-rate, melting and juicy
Leopold the First	2	D.	L. ..	Melting and first rate
Louise Bonne of Jersey ..	2	D.	M. ..	Buttery, with brisk vinous flavour
Madame Elize	1	D.	L. ..	A second-rate melting pear
Marie Louise	1	D.	L. ..	One of the richest flavoured and best known
Marie Louise de Uccle ..	1	D.	L. ..	Buttery, juicy, and richly flavoured
Marie Delcourt				
Morel	2	D.	L. ..	Crisp, juicy, and agreeable

PEARS—Continued.

Name.	*Size.*	*Use.*	*Season.*	*Description.*
Napoleon	1	D.	L.	First-rate, melting
,, Saveneau	..	..	..	Very juicy, with a rich and refreshing flavour; late
Ne plus Meuris	2	D.	L.	Buttery and melting, first-rate
Noiveau Poiteau	1	D.	L.	Rich, juicy, sweet, and highly perfumed
Paradise d'Automne	3	D.	L.	Melting, sugary, and highly piquant flavour
Peach	..	..	..	Sugary, juicy, vinous, highly perfumed; large and early
Poire de Berraiys	2	D.	M.	Juicy, rich, sugary, and vinous
Prince Albert	2	D.K.	L.	A second-rate pear
Seckle	3	D.	M.	Buttery, melting, rich, and aromatic
Surpasse Cresanne	..	..	..	Buttery, rich, and sugary
Swan's Egg	2	D.	M.	A very excellent pear, and bears well
,, ,, (St. John's)	1	K.	L.	Good for stewing
Thompson's	2	D.	L.	One of the best, rich and deliciou
Van Mon's Leon le Clerc	1	D.	M.	Handsome, melting and richly flavoured
Victoria Langelier	..	..	..	Melting, with rich vinous flavour
Windsor or Cape	1	D.	M.	A hardy and good market pear
Winter Nelis	2	D.	L.	Buttery, richly flavoured, and prolific
Yat	3	D.	L.	Small, but excellent

Pears recommended for Small Gardens.

The pear is essentially a poor man's fruit, especially when he is a man with many mouths to fill. Many of the most fashionable kinds are shy bearers, or a long time before they come into productive bearing. The following varieties have been selected as good croppers, comparatively youthful bearers, and suitable for keeping up a continuous supply, either for the dessert or the kitchen, from the earliest to the latest of the pear season, that is, with proper care in storing, through the whole year. For description, time of ripening, &c., the main list can be referred to in order to select any portion of the above that may suit the views of the person selecting.

Jargonelle
Doyenne d'Eté
Beurre Brown
,, Diel
,, Rance
Buttar
Knight's Monarch
Kissing Point
Windsor
Crasanne Althorp
Large Flat Baking
Winter Nelis
Marie Louise
Colmar d'Aremberg
,, Passe
China
Bergamot d'Esperer
Glou Morceau
Bon Chretien Turc

Apricots.

The Apricot requires a dry warm soil and well drained.

Price 1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Name.	*Season.*	*Description.*
Angoumois Hative	E.	Rich and briskly flavoured
Beauge	L.	Very large, with Moorpark flavour
Black American	M.	Partaking of the character of the American plum, but hardier
Breda	M.	Small, nicely flavoured
Bush Peach	M.	Large, rich, juicy, one of the best
Canino Grosso	L.	A fine large fruit, tree robust
Elrudge	M.	Juicy, rich, and excellent
Grossé Peche	L.	Very large, rich, juicy, one of the finest
Hative d'Auvergne	E.	High flavoured and very prolific
Hemskerk	E.	Large, rich, juicy, allied to Moorpark
Kaisha	M.	Medium size, transparent, juicy, and agreeable
Large Red (River's)	L.	Very large, rich, juicy, first-rate
Late Royal George	L.	Of excellent quality
Late Warwick	L	Excellent flavour
Montgamet	M.	Flesh firm, and agreeably acid, used for preserving
Moorpark Temples	M.	Large, juicy, rich, and excellent, one of the best
Musch Musch	E.	Small, richly flavoured, excellent for preserving
Orange	M.	Above medium size, hardy, good
Oullin's Early Peach	E.	Large size, delicious flavour
Pale Superb	L.	Large, handsome, and excellent
Peach	L.	Large and juicy, with a somewhat musky flavour
Pennant Hills Oval	E.	Medium size, good, and prolific
Red Masculine	E.	Small, juicy, with a musky flavour

FRUIT TREES.

APRICOTS—Continued.

Name.	*Season.*	*Description.*
Royal	M. ..	Large and good
Shipley's (Blenheim)	E. ..	Large, very productive, and early
Turkey	L. ..	Medium size, sub-acid, good for preserving
Willis's Early	E. ..	Earliest of all apricots

For Small Gardens.

The following varieties may be chosen as the surest bearers, and for earliness and lateness in ripening.

Breda	Pale Superb	Moorpark
Pennant Hills Oval	Peach	Shipley's
Musch Musch	Red Masculine	Royal

Cherimoyer, or Custard Apple.

A delicious tropical fruit, but succeeds well here, in warm sheltered situations, with alluvial or sandy soils, well situated as to subsoil drainage.

Rough Fruited	An easily grown and delicious fruit ..	2s. each
Smooth Fruited	,, ..	2s. each
Reticulata	Superior to the above, but less hardy ..	3s. 6d. each

Cherries.

Cherries thrive exceedingly well in our more elevated and cooler districts. We get into the cherry country directly we ascend the coast range, and do not leave it behind until we get far away on the great western plains. The best soil for the cherry is one not over rich, but free or friable, a sandy loam having the preference—a well drained subsoil being essential to sustained success. Clays, or any strong stiff soils that will hold water, are unfit for cherry culture. Like other stone fruits, they require plenty of moisture in early spring to secure good crops. A few varieties succeed moderately well near Sydney, but the winter is not sufficiently pronounced to suit the majority.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Name.	*Description.*
Adam's Crown	Medium size, an excellent pale coloured fruit
Agre Hative	Prolific, and of excellent flavour
Archduke	Large, very rich and good
Aston	Very large and delicious
Belle Agathe	Bears in clusters, of good flavour, hangs very late, and birds will not touch it
Belle d'Orlean's	Flesh yellow, tender, juicy, and rich; one of the best and earliest cherries
Bigarreau	Large and richly flavoured
Bigarreau Napoleon	Large, late, rich flavoured
Black Eagle	Medium size, rich and delicious
,, Heart	An old favourite
,, Tartarian	Large, half tender and rich
Bowyer's Early Heart	Small, excellent, early and prolific
Claremont	Pale, excellent for cooking
Downton	Large and delicious
Early purple Gean	Large, tender, sweet and juicy
Elton	Large, very rich, and luscious
Empress Eugenie	Large, an excellent early cherry
Florence	Large, richly flavoured, and late
Goblin's Seedling	Juicy, sweet, and a great bearer
Governor Wood	Large, juicy, sweet, and richly flavoured
Heart of Midlothian	Fine flavour
Holman's Duke	Prolific and of rich flavour
Kirtland's Mammoth	Very large, late, juicy, and sweet, magnificent cherry
Knight's Early Black	A richly flavoured early kind
Late Duke	Very fine, late, and prolific

CHERRIES—Continued.

Name.	*Description.*
May Duke	Very good, one of our best croppers, the surest bearer in Sydney climate
Monstreuse de Bavay	See Reine Hortense
Morello	Large, the best for bottling or preserving
,, de Charmieux	Very late, large cropper, good flavour
Planchory	Very large, clear bright red, yellow flesh, tender, sub-acid, and a great bearer; late
Prusse	Prolific and good
Reine Hortense	Very large, with a sweet acidulous juice
Ronald's Late Duke	A splendid late variety
Royal Duke	Prolific and excellent
Scarlet Bigarreau	Large, transparent, sweet, and excellent
Sparhawk's Honey	Flesh pale, juicy, and sweet; late
St. Margaret's	Very large, firm, sweet, briskly sub-acid
The Doctor	Medium size, sweet, and delicious
Waterloo	Large, tender, juicy, and sweet
Werder's Early Black	Very large, tender, juicy, with a very sweet and rich flavour
White Heart	Half tender, sweet, and pleasant

Selection for Small Gardens

Bigarreau Napoleon	Belle d'Orleans	Elton
May Duke	Black Tartarian	Florence
Morello	Belle Agathe	Reine Hortense
Kirtland's Mammoth	Downton	

Figs.

This delicious fruit can be grown with success in the poorest soils, and amongst rocks and stones, where little else can be cultivated. They, however, can be most successfully cultivated in soils of a calcareous and sandy nature, and fail oftenest in clay soils, when the seasons are either excessively dry or excessively wet, unless the subsoil drainage is deep and effective.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.

Angelique	Medium size, good free bearer
Black Genoa	Large, juicy, sweet, and rich
,, Ischia	Medium size, sweet, rich, and good
,, Italian	Much esteemed for its flavour
Blue Provence	Small, richly flavoured, an abundant bearer
Brown Ischia	Medium size, rich, and prolific
,, Turkey	Large, very luscious, one of the best
Brunswick	Very large, rich, and excellent
Bull's No. 1	One of the best yet introduced
Castle Kennedy	A large and handsome early fig, and an abundant bearer
Early Violet	Small, sweet, and abundant bearer
Fique d'Or	Very large, rich and excellent
Green Ischia	Medium size, richly flavoured
Large Black Genoa	A splendid market fig, immense size, and free bearer
Large Blue	Very large, but somewhat coarse
Marseilles White	An excellent and delicious fig
Singleton Perpetual	Rich and sugary
Small Blue	An excellent and fine flavoured variety
Smyrna	Excellent for drying
White Bourjassotte	Greenish yellow skin, with dark blood-red flesh, distinct and good
,, Genoa	Large and first-rate
,, Ischia	See Green Ischia
,, Provence	Luscious and excellent
Yellow Ischia	Sweet, rich, and excellent

Selection for Small Gardens.

Black Genoa	Brunswick	Smyrna
,, Provence	Large Blue	White Genoa
Early Violet	Black Italian	Castle Kennedy

Guavas.

1s. 6d. each.

Of easy culture in climates not colder than that of Sydney; preferring good and deep soil, but will grow in inferior. Particularly esteemed for their jelly, which is highly esteemed.

Name.	*Description.*
Purple	A most useful fruit, as well as a handsome shrub
Sp. Timor	A dwarf variety
White	Very free bearer; aromatic flavour
Yellow	The largest of the Guavas
Parker's Hybrid (new)	Very large and superior flavour; requires a warm situation. 1s. 6d each.

Medlars.

1s. 6d. each.

This fruit, a favourite in England, should not be gathered until the leaves begin to fall. It should then be stored until it gets quite brown and soft. It thrives well here, and requires very trifling attention, and is not particular as to soil.

Dutch	Very large
Monstrous	The largest
Nottingham	Small, but excellent flavour
Royal	Large and of good flavour

Mulberries.

	s.	d.
Black or English—A most useful fruit for all purposes, hardy and immense cropper	1	6
Cape—A fast growing tree, useful for shelter, fruit small, used for culinary purposes	1	0
Downing's Everbearing—An estimable variety, fruit 1¼ inch long, flesh juicy, rich, and sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavour. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing over six weeks in season	1	6
Hick's Everbearing—A rapid growing shade tree, producing fruit in immense quantities of a sweet sub-acid flavour, continuing to ripen for a period of three months	1	6
Prolific—A wonderful bearer, producing three or four crops a year: fruit useful for both table and kitchen	1	6
White Chinese—A fine free growing tree, fruiting very early, useful for kitchen or dessert	1	6

Nectarines.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Any well and deeply drained soil suits this fruit; but it cannot attain perfection without abundance of moisture in spring and summer; with that supplied we can produce the finest in the world.

Name.	*Season.*	*Description.*
Albert Victor	M.	Size monstrous, melting and delicious
Balgowan	E.	Large, melting, and excellent
Chatsworth Late	L.	Very large, good for cooking
Cowper's	L.	Large clingstone, good when shrivelled
Cricket		
Downton	M.	Large, melting, rich, and juicy, first-rate
Elruge	M.	Medium size, one of the very best
Hunt's Tawny	E.	Flesh yellow and melting
Lord Napier	E.	Medium size, melting
Newington Early	E.	Rather large, a good early clingstone
Oldenburgh	L.	Medium size, excellent, valuable for its lateness
Pitmaston Orange	E.	Large, deep yellow, juicy, rich, and excellent
Red Roman	M.	A clingstone, good when shrivelled
River's Orange	E.	Like Pitmaston's Orange, but bears more profusely
Scarlet	M.	Medium size, highly coloured and good

NECTARINES—Continued.

Name.	*Season.*	*Description.*
Seedling Stanwick	L.	A seedling, large and of a better colour than the original, and does not crack
Stanwick	L.	Large, rich, sugary, melting and delicious
Stanwick Elruge	M.	Large, melting, and richly flavoured
Victoria	M.	Like Stanwick, but ripens a month earlier
Weeping	L.	Large, excellent for cooking and preserving
Wills' White	M.	Slightly marked with red, handsome and very good

Selection for Small Gardens.

Scarlet	Newington Early	Red Roman
Elruge	Oldenburgh	River's Orange
Seedling Stanwick	Weeping	Albert Victor

Orange.

18s. per dozen.

Bahia or Navel	Large, the King of Oranges; likes a warm situation
Blood or Maltese	Medium size, remarkable from the blood colour of its flesh
Cumquat	Small, for preserving
Mandarian Canton	Large, crops well
,, Emperor	Medium size, solid and highly flavoured, the best Mandarian
,, Emperor of China	Similar to Canton, but somewhat larger
,, Thorney	Like the Emperor, but smaller, and perhaps more highly flavoured
Parramatta	Very large, coarse, hardy, and prolific
Seville	Bitter, for preserving
Siletta	Small, handsome and good
St. Michael	Large, thin-skinned, weighty, and the best of all for exportation
Teneriffe	Medium size, almost equal to St. Michael's
Tangierine	A nice preserving orange

Lemon.

Common	Well-known, rough skinned, 1s. each
Lisbon	The best for all purposes, 1s. 6d. each
Heong Long	Fruit very large, good for candied, 1s. 6d. each

Lime.

Persian or Sweet Lime	Sweet and pleasant flavour	1s. 6d. each
West Indian	Small and excellent; best for lime juice	

Shaddock.

Common	Very large, with sour juice	2s. 6d. each
Blood	Large, solid, juice sweet, excellent for preserving	
Manilla	Small, juice sweet, tree highly ornamental	

Citron.

Bengal, 2s. 6d. each Common, 1s. 6d. each Dwarf, 2s. 6d. each Knight's, 2s. 6d. each

Peaches.

Sand or sandy loam is decidedly the best soil for producing fine peaches, whether size or quality is the aim. Any soil, however, will produce good fruit if it possesses ample subsoil drainage, and receives sufficient moisture between the time of flowering and the ripening of the fruit. They require a good deal of what we may term rough pruning. The English style of pruning the peach and nectarine will not suit in this colony; the summer growth is altogether too great for that. The bearing wood must not be cut back, but should be thinned only; the leading branches should be shortened, and all superfluous growth cut clean away.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Name.	*Season.*	*Description.*
Abec	E.	A delicious melting peach
Albert	E.	Large, melting, and excellent
Baldwin's Late	L.	A peach of excellent quality
Barrington	M.	Large, melting and excellent
Bellegarde	E.	Melting and delicious
Chatsworth Dwarf	L.	Fruit very large; plant ornamental
Crimson Galande	M.	Medium size, melting, and delicious
Dagmar	E.	Large, melting, and rich, highly coloured
Double Montague	E.	Medium size, rich, and juicy
Early Albert	E.	Tender and melting, with a sugary and vinous flavour
Early Alfred	E.	Above medium size, rich and agreeable
Early Silver	E.	Very large, of delicious flavour
Emert's Large	L.	An excellent freestone, very large and late
Flat China	E.	Small, sweet, and agreeable, suitable for Queensland
Frazer's Newington	E.	Large, a splendid peach; good market
George the Fourth	M.	Large, rich, and melting, rather coarse
Goliath	M.	Large and showy
Grosse Mignonne (Kensington)	M.	One of the very best mid-season peaches
Grosse Mignonne (Early)	E.	Medium size, very juicy, and vinous
Heath's Northern Free	M.	Excellent
Italian Red	L.	Extra large and excellent
,, Yellow	L.	One of the largest, a splendid peach
June	L.	Medium size, good for culinary purposes
Lady Palmerston	M.	Large and excellent; bouquet
Leopold 1st	L.	Very large, tender, melting, vinous, and perfumed
Lord Palmerston	L.	One of the largest and best late peaches, flesh firm and richly flavoured
Malta	M.	Large, rich, vinous, juicy, highly flavoured
Mignonne	M.	Large, tender, melting, first-rate
Monitor	M.	A large freestone, of excellent flavour
Noblesse	M.	Large, sweet, juicy, and luscious
,, (Shepherd's)	L.	Large and excellent late peach
Prince of Wales	L.	Very large, very tender, and juicy, rich, sugary and vinous
Red Magdalen	M.	Below medium size, firm, rich, sugary, and vinous
Red Nectarine	M.	A Syrian peach of great excellence
Red June	L.	The latest of all, excellent for cooking, a great improvement on old June
Reine de Vergers	L.	Very large and juicy, with a rich vinous flavour
Royal George	E.	Medium size, one of the best early peaches
Salway	L.	Medium size, melting, juicy, and highly flavoured
Shanghai	M.	Large, very good, an excellent market peach
Sulhamstead	L.	Resembles the Noblesse
Stirling Castle	M.	A good hardy peach
Stump the World	M.	Very large, melting, rich, and delicious
Walburton Admirable	L.	Large, one of the best late peaches, melting, and rich
Weeping	M.	Large and good, tree with a weeping habit
White Newington	M.	Large, handsome, and very good
Yellow Mundi	L.	Excellent for preserving

Selection for Small Gardens.

Flat China
Royal George
White Newington
Shanghai
Grosse Mignonne
Red June
Malta
Mignonne
Italian Yellow
Walburton Admirable
Leopold 1st

Plums.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen

Plums thrive magnificently on our cool highlands, in seasons when spring and summer are fairly moist. About Sydney, they, like the cherry, become rather shy bearers. They may, notwithstanding this, be cultivated at Sydney, and near the coast, with reasonable success, by selecting varieties which have already proved themselves prolific in such localities; at the same time planting them in soil which may be supposed to possess a cool substratum, and by training the trees as near the ground as possible—leaving either very short stems, or none at all, and preventing them, by pruning, from growing as tall as they are naturally inclined to do. The kind of soil is little matter so long as the subsoil, three or four feet under the surface is porous and well drained, either artificially or naturally.

Name.	*Use.*	*Season.*	*Description.*
American Damson or Frost Plum	D.	L.	Juicy, sweet, and richly flavoured; late
Angelina Burdett	D.	M.	Large, a richly flavoured purple plum
Belgian purple	K.D.	E.	Rich and excellent
Belle de Septembre	K.	L.	Large, red, handsome
Black Damson	K.	E.	Small, very prolific
,, Gage	D.	M.	An admirable plum
,, Morocco	D.	E.	Medium size, excellent
Blue Perdrigon	K.D.	M.	Medium size, purple, and of good quality
Bryanstone Gage	D.	M.	Equal in quality to Green gage, but larger and later
Coe's Golden Drop	K.D.	M.	Very large, excellent for both purposes
,, Late Red	D.	L.	Small, red, and round, very good
Damson	K.	M.	Good for preserving
,, Prune	K.	M.	Small, and generally preferred for preserving
,, White	K.	L.	Large, acid, good for preserving
De Montfort	D.	E.	Tender and melting, a delicious desert plum
Dennison's Superb	D.	E.	Large, first-rate, equal to green gage
Diamond	K.	L.	Very large, the best for preserving or cooking
Drap d'Or	D.	E.	Small, but delicious
Early Favourite	D.	E.	Juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavour
,, Orleans	K.D.	E.	Medium size, juicy, and agreeable
,, Perdrigon	D.	E.	Medium size, agreeable flavour
,, Prolific	K.D.	E.	A valuable early plum
,, South American Red	K.D.	E.	Small, ornamental, very early
,, ,, Yellow	K.D.	E.	Similar to the above, but yellow
(*Prunus Americana*, or Cherry Plums)			
Fellemberg	K.D	M.	Large, Oval, excellent
General Hand	K.	L.	Golden yellow, sweet, and of good flavour; a large preserving plum
Goliah	K.D.	M.	Very large, showy, excellent for cooking
Gage Blue	D.	E.	Medium size, one of the best
,, Green	D.	E.	Medium size, one of the richest
,, Yellow	D.	M.	Small, not of first quality
Guthrie's Aunt Ann	D.	M.	Large, rich, and juicy
Huling's Superb	D.	M.	Very large. rich, juicy, and excellent
Ickworth Imperatrice	D.	L.	Large, of first-rate quality
Imperatrice Blue	D.	L.	Excellent for desert or preserving
Imperiale de Milan	K.D.	L.	Large, excellent for dessert or preserving
Jefferson	D.	M.	Large, of delicious flavour
Kirk's	D.	M.	Rich juicy, and excellent
,, Golden Yellow	D.	M.	Medium size, good, and prolific
Large Drying	D.	M.	Large, round
Late Black Orleans	D.	L.	An excellent late plum
Magnum Bonum Red	K.	M.	Large red cooking plum
,, ,, New	K.	M.	Large, good for cooking
,, ,, White (Egg)	K.	M.	Very large, a good preserving plum
,, ,, Yellow	K.	L.	Same as the preceding
Mitchelson's	K.	M.	Very sweet and juicy, an excellent preserving plum; immense bearer
Newman's	K.D.	L.	A new plum of the Chickasaw type, bright red, cling and very late
Orleans	K.D.	E.	Medium size, a preserving and culinary plum
,, Late	D.	L.	An excellent dessert plum
,, Lawrence's	D.	L.	Good flavour
Prince Englebert	K.	M.	Very large, delicious when preserved
Prince of Wales	K.D.	M.	Prolific and good
Quetsche St. Martin's	D.	L.	A very large yellow plum
Reine Claude de Bavey	D.	L.	Large, first-rate, excellent flavour
Royal de Tours	K.D.	E.	Large and excellent
Royal Hative	D.	E.	Rich and excellent

PLUMS—Continued,

Name.	*Use.*	*Season.*	*Description.*
Standard of England	K.	E.	Medium size, juicy and good
Victoria	K.	E.	Very large, sweet and juicy
Washington	D.K.	M.	Large, handsome, excellent for preserving
Willmott's Late	K.	M.	Very large, juicy and good
Winesour	K.	M.	A valuable preserving plum

Selection for Small Gardens.

Newman's	Coe's Late Red	Mitchelson's
Gages (four)	Early Orleans	Early Prolific
Black Damson	Magnum Bonum (three)	Quetsche St. Martin's
Black Morocco	Ickworth Imperatrice	Early South American

Selection of Sorts which bear well in the Sydney and like Climates.

Blue Gage	Black Damson	Drap d'Or
Yellow Gage	Late Black Orleans	Reine Claude de Bavey
Coe's Late Red	Blue Perdrigon	Royal Hative
Early South American (two)	Mitchelson's	Newman's

Quinces.

A most useful fruit for preserves and culinary purposes generally, and may be grown in soils where ordinary fruits will not grow. 1

1s. 6d. each; 12s. per dozen.

Apple-shaped	Excellent for stewing
Pear-shaped	Large and good, not so juicy as the apple-shaped
Large Portugal	Very large and good
Orange	Small round fruit, highly perfumed and early
Chinese	Fruit very large, oblong, and slightly ribbed, skin golden yellow, said to make a good preserve, handsome foliage, and violet-scented rose coloured flowers, forming a beautiful shrub
Master's Early	The earliest of all Quinces, very large, and of good quality.

NUT FRUITS.

Almonds.

It is unaccountable that this nut, so commercially valuable, and so largely consumed in this colony, should be so rarely grown among our settlers. It grows with a facility equal to that of the commonest kind of Peaches, and requires far less attention than the best kinds of that fruit, to which it is very closely related. Even in South Australia, whose climate is not so favourable as ours for its growth, a large revenue is derived from the export of Almonds; besides supplying there the very large local demand for the nuts, both green, and dry.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Brandon's Jordan	Very large, good bearer
Jordan	Large
New Nonpareil	Large and sweet
Paper Shell	The common sort.

Filberts, &c.

The undermentioned nuts thrive well on the mountains between the coast and Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima, Hartley, Mudgee, and Bathurst, they would bear abundantly.

1s. 6d. each.

Cob
Hazel
Cosford

Chesnut (Spanish) *(Castanea vesca)*, 3s. 6d. each.

Queensland Nut—*(Macadamia ternifolia)*. The best of all nuts, 2s. 6d. each.

Northampton Prolific
Red Filbert
White Filbert

Walnut—*(Juglans regia)*, 1s. 6d.

FRUITS—(Various).

ALLIGATOR PEAR, or AVOCADO PEAR—(*Persea gratissima*), 10s. each.
CHINESE RAISIN—(*Hovenia dulcis*), 1s. 6d. each.
DATE PLUM (Chinese)—(*Disoypros Kaki*), 3s. 6d. each.
DATE (Arabian)—(*Phœnix dactylifera*), 1s. 6d. each.
GOOSEBERRY (Cape)—(*Physalis Peruviana*), 1s. each.
JACK FRUIT—(*Artocarpus integrifolia*), 5s. each.
LOQUAT (Japan)—(*Eriobotrya Japonica*), 1s. 6d. each.
OLIVE—(*Olea Europœa*), Oil and pickling varieties, 2s. each.
PINE APPLE—(*Bromelia Ananas*). Ordinary sorts, 1s. 6d. each.
POMEGRANATE—(*Punica granatum*), 2s. 6d. each.
ROSE APPLE—(*Jambosa Malaccensis*), 1s. each.

Banana.

This magnificent class of fruits is of the easiest culture, merely requiring warm, sheltered, and moist situations; but cannot be successfully grown without protection in winter in climates colder than that of Sydney. Some of the varieties withstand more cold than others.

Cavandishii	The well-known dwarf banana, delicious flavour, 3s. 6d. each
Charlotte	A variety of Sapientium, but larger and of finer flavour, 1s. 6d. each
Sapientium	Common banana, hardy and good, 1s. 6d. each
Sugar Banana	Small fruit, immense bunches, sweet and delicious, 3s. 6d. each

Blackberries.

These are yet but strangers amongst us, but, even for old acquaintance sake, ought to be introduced on every farm and homestead in the country. The fruits are acceptable, and the plants are ornamental as hedges, covering fences, &c.

1s. each.

American — English — Laughton—the best fruit

Currants.

These favourite wine and jelly fruits are well suited only for our cool highland districts. In the Sydney climate they, in common with their congeners, the gooseberries, do not fruit. The Black Naples, La Fertile, and La Versailles, are the best adapted for culture where the winters are too mild for the general collection.

1s. each.

Common black	
„ red	
„ white	
La Fertile	Large red, a prodigious bearer
La Versailles	The best variety yet introduced, fruit red, and nearly double as large as the common; a never-failing cropper

Gooseberries.

The winters near Sydney are not sufficiently cold to cause this favourite fruit to fruit, but in the highlands of the colony they will fruit as well as in England, and most probably (owing to the greater power of the spring sunshine), when good sorts are cultivated, the fruit will be finer than ever was seen there. There is no reason why, in such parts, within sixy or seventy miles of Sydney, gooseberry culture should not become an important industry.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

Greenwood	Very large, green, thin skin, excellent flavour
Ironmonger	Small, round, fine flavour
Lancashire Prize	Large, early, and prolific
Leveller	Long smooth yellow, very large, one of the best
Ploughboy	Long smooth light red, one of the best late varieties
Rifleman	Large red, late, and first-rate
Roaring Lion	One of the largest red, oblong
Slaughterman	Dark red, long, early, and good flavour
Speedwell	Plump, light red, profuse bearer, and excellent flavour, early
Warrington	First-rate, early red, a great bearer
White Eagle	Large, long, thin skin, flavour good

Grapes.

The following is a selection (chiefly table). Many of them are of comparatively recent introduction from England sent for on account of their reputation for beauty and flavour. The remainder are old favourites. There are quite enough varieties to select from, unless for special purposes. A gravelly, stoney, or otherwise well-drained subsoil is essential to the successful growth of the grape vine ; with this, any cultivable soil will answer.

Rooted plants, 6d. each, or 30s. per 100 ; cuttings, 5s. per 100, except marked otherwise.

Black Damascus	Berries large, rich flavour, rather shy bearer
,, Hambro	The most useful grape in the colony, sure cropper, and fine flavour
,, July (Devereux)	Very early, bunch and berry small, flesh sweet and juicy, 1s. 6d.
,, Monukka	Bunch large, berry sweet and seedless; excellent table grape, 1s. 6d.
,, Prince	Berries large oval, juicy, good flavour, excellent table grape
,, Tripoli	Bunches large, very sweet and juicy
Bowwood Muscat	Same character as Muscat of Alexandria, only a better bearer
Buckland's Sweetwater	Bunches large, flesh tender, well flavoured, 1s. each
Calabrian Raisin	Bunch large, long, and tapering, often over a foot in length ; berry white, large, round, and sugary, with a skin remarkable alike for its thickness and transparency ; one of the very best keepers, 1s. 6d.
Chaptal	Bunch and berry large ; white, juicy, and sweet ; excellent quality and great bearer, 1s. each
Chasselas Vibert	Berry round, large, of golden amber colour ; juicy, rich, and agreeable ; robust grower, and excellent quality, 1s. 6d.
Chasselas	Large berries, sweet and juicy, excellent table grape
Duc de Majenta	A highly esteemed variety, 1s.
Duchess of Buccleuch	Flesh tender, juicy, of a rich Muscat flavour, good croppers, 1s. each
Golden Champion	The largest grape grown ; bunches large and compact ; flavour rich and excellent ; appears to suit the climate admirably, 1s. 6d.
Golden Hamburg	Flavour rich, sugary, and vinous, an excellent grape, 1s. each
Gouais	A grape celebrated for producing the finest brandies
Hermitage or Shiraz	Large oval, flavour sugary, with a delicious aroma
Joslyng's St. Alban's	Flesh firm, rich, sugary, with a high Muscat flavour, excellent table grape, 1s. each
Lady Downes' Seedling	Bunch and berry large, richly flavoured, a slight trace of Muscat, 1s. each
Mrs. Pince's Black Muscat	A grape of the highest excellence, a good bearer, with a fine Muscat flavour, 3s. 6d.
Muscat of Alexandria	One of our finest table grapes, but requires careful cultivation
Muscatel, black	Flavour not to be surpassed
,, red	Most delicate and delicious
,, white	Superb flavour
Shepherd's Reisling	Can hardly be misplaced, good either for the table or wine
Snow's Muscat	Large, with an exquisite Muscat flavour, a first-class grape
Sweetwater	A useful old white grape, flavour good
Trentham, black	Melting flesh, rich, sugary, and vinous, an excellent table grape
Verdeilho (Madeira)	A small berried grape of great excellence
Wantage	Bunches large, pale red, very hardy and free bearer
White Sherry	Useful either for table or wine, hardy and abundant bearer
Ulliade	Very fertile and good, an excellent table grape

Grapes—*American.*

These vines are free from the attacks of the oidium. They are strong growers and heavy bearers, and should have trellis support, with abundance of room, and only be pruned so as to regulate them on the trellises. Some of them produce successive crops through the summer and autumn. For the table, as well as for wines and preserves, these grapes are likely to prove a great acquisition. Some of them are original species, others the result of hybridizing or crosses, in which the three species above named are represented.

Allen's	Black, with a rich sweet delicious flavour ; berries round, of medium size ; bunch rather large, 1s.
Alvey	Black, berries small, bunches medium, flavour vinous, skin tender, 1s.
Anna	White, bunch and berry large, flavour sweet and excellent, 1s.
Catawba	Purple, berries large, bunch medium, juicy, sweet, aromatic, and rich, an immense bearer, 1s. 6d.
Clinton	Black, bunch medium, berry small, pulpy, juicy, with a slight harsh flavour, a good keeper, 1s.
Elsinboro	Black, bunch large, berry small, melting, sweet, and excellent, a delicious and hardy grape, 1s. 6d.

GRAPES—Continued.

Isabella	The only American grape that is well known here. It has a peculiar flavour, liked by most people, makes a good wine or jelly; oidium never affects it, 6d.
Lincoln	Black, bunch medium, berry rather large, flesh juicy, with little pulp, and good flavour, 1s. 6d.
Miles	Black, bunch and berry medium, sweet and good, very early, 1s. 6d.
Rebecca	Black, bunch compact and heavy, berry oval, medium, flesh sweet, juicy, and delicious, 1s.

Passion Fruit.

Alata	2s. 6d.
Decasineana	2s. 6d.
Edulis	1s. 6d.
Granadilla	3s. 6d.

The first and last named require, in the Sydney climate, to be trained upon a wall facing the north to induce fruiting; the others bear without such aid, and all are worthy of culture.

Raspberries.

A really useful fruit and of easy culture, 3s. per dozen; 20s. per 1000.

Antwerp Red	Large and fine flavour
,, White	Large, mild, sweet flavour
Fastolf	Fruit red, flavour good
Northumberland Fillbasket	Deep red, good size and flavour
Victoria	Large red fruit of excellent flavour, late, one of the best

Strawberries.

Strawberries do best in strong soils, and may be planted in beds or to form edgings in a fruit or vegetable garden. Planting may be commenced in March, and continued throughout the winter.

British Queen	Fine high flavoured variety, 5s. per 100
Duc de Malakoff	Very large, good, 3s. 6d. per 100
Eleanor, or Myatt's Eliza	Large and handsome, 5s. per 100
Empress Eugenie	Very large, rather coarse, 5s. per 100
Eclipse	Very fine not to be surpassed, 5s. per 100
Fertilised Hautboy	Very large and fine, 1s. per dozen
Frogmore, late pine	Handsome, late variety, 5s. per 100
Grovesend Scarlet	Handsome variety, good size and flavour, 5s. per 100
Keen's Seedling	Fine flavour, very hardy, 3s. 6d. per 100
La Reine	Fruit long and excellent, 5s. per 100
La Constant	Late and excellent, 5s. per 100
Mammoth	Fruit immensely large, deep red colour, foliage small, fruit well exposed to the sun, 1s. 6d. per dozen, 7s. 6d. per 100
Marguerite	Splendid size, 3¼ oz. each fruit, 3s. 6d. per 100
Myatt's Pine Apple	Medium size, flavour magnificent, 5s. per 100
,, Surprise	Rather coarse, 5s. per 100
Oscar	Excellent flavour, great cropper, 3s. 6d. per 100
Omar Pasha	Rich flavour, fine, 5s. per 100
Princess Royal	Medium size, fine flavour, 5s. per 100
Prolific Hautboy	Requires a cool position, 5s. per 100
Sir Harry	Large and excellent, 5s. per 100
Trollope's Victoria	One of the best in cultivation, 5s. per 100
White Chilian	Large, sure bearer, and good flavour

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Mulberries	92
Nectarines	92–93
Orange	93
Lemon	93
Lime	93
Shaddock	93
Citron	93
Peaches	94
Plums	95–96
Quinces	96
Nut Fruits—	
Almonds	96
Filberts	96
Fruits, Various	97
Banana	97
Blackberries	97
Currants	97
Gooseberries	97
Grapes	98–99
Passion Fruit	98
Raspberries	99
Strawberries	99

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